CULTI VATOR.

OTIS BREWER, Proprietor. | H. C. MERIAM, Editor.

[Off]ice over No. 29, State Street. | Ent[r]ance in Congress Square.

[VO]LUME 3. | BOSTON, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 1[illegible]. 1841. | NUMBER 42.

[BOS]TON CULTIVATOR.

[Published] Saturday Mornings, by OTIS BREWE[R] [No]. 29 State St. entrance in Congress Square.

[Terms], $2 00 in advance.—If payment is delaye[d six] months (at which time all subscription [is co]nsidered due.) $2 50 will be charged.

[If s]ubscribers wish their papers stopped th[ey must notif]y me to that effect and at the time their sub[scription] expires. Every subscriber will be held re[sponsible] for the payment of his paper so long as it [is sent to h]im to the Post Office, Tavern, or any othe[r place wh]ere ever he may have ordered it, until I am [noti]fied to the contrary.

[No paper] will be discontinued until all arrearage[s are paid, u]nless at the option of the Proprietor.

[All] letters and papers (POSTAGE PAID) mu[st be addres]sed to OTIS BREWER, Proprietor of the [Cultivato]r, Boston, Mass.

[RATES] OF ADVERTISING. For three insertion[s of five lines o]r less, 75 cts., over five, and not exceeding [nine, $1 0]0; over nine, and not exceeding fourteen [...]; over fourteen, and not exceeding eighteen [...] one sixth part of the above prices for each in[sertion af]ter the three first.

[Ag]ricultural Department.

[Plo]ughs—Who make the Best?

[Th]e New England Farmer of the 6th [...] the editor alleges, that the general [...] on the subject *demands* a public [statem]ent of facts, which would be likely [to influ]ence the opinion of the different [editors] of the agricultural papers in this [...]. The editor admits that Joseph [...] & Co., are interested in a certain [plough], which only, is always advertised in [our] paper, and that this implies a prefer[ence] of this plough to any other, WITH [THE] EDITOR. This is the fair construc[tion] because the editor is speaking of [what] will influence the several editors.

[We] are at a loss to see how the mere [insert]ion of an advertisement in a News[paper] is in *the remotest degree*, connected [with t]he opinions of an editor. If your [view i]s correct, WE editors are placed in [an] *absurd* and *rediculous* position hold[ing at] the same time contradictory opin[ions o]n the same subject, and absolutely [appro]ving of every nostrum, that may ap[pear i]n the advertising columns. We [think] upon reflection you will soon aban[don th]is position, and take the ground, [that e]very editor is, or should be, inde[pendent] of a mere advertisement, "our [column]s notwithstanding."

[The]re is but one way, in which we can [conce]ive of an editor being influenced by [the a]dvertisements in his paper. If his [empl]oyers *own the paper* and all the arti[cles a]dvertised in it, and keep the sheet [fo]r the benefit of the advertisements, [he w]ould be as likely as any man, to in[cline] to the opinion, that such advertise[ment]s would be likely to influence the [opini]on of the editor.

[No]w like the fox, which had lost his [tail, i]t appears to us you would involve us [in y]our own predicament, when you [say in] "the Cultivator we find advertising [Prout]y & Mears ploughs, and extolling [them] above all others"—and the infer[ence], if any, you would have the public [draw] from this statement is, that as your [empl]oyers are interested in the ploughs [adve]rtised in your own columns, by your [own a]dmission, and their editor on his own [princ]iples, is under the influence of his [adve]rtisements, we must be as a matter [of co]urse. This does not follow, and need [not if] were our situations precisely alike. [We]re we connected with an Agricultural [Wa]rehouse, selling ploughs, advertised [in th]eir sheet, there might be some reason [why] some discount should be made in our [opin]ions before they would be entitled to [be c]alled *disinterested*. But having our[selves] not in connection with a business [house] but in a large printing office and [our] employer being tottally disconnected [from] all other business but printing, we [clai]m the right justly and truly to make [a ge]neral declaration of independance in [our] opinions not only of our employer but [of a]ll advertisements, which either inter[est o]r folly may insert in our columns, [and] we do not intend, if we know it, to [be c]rowded out of the benefit of this right [or a] fact growing out of it.

[I]t is true we stated incidentally a favor[able] opinion of Prouty & Mears ploughs. [Wh]o has not done it? Yet we were very [care]ful when we expressed that opinion, [not] to do it without the very best authori[ty]—as we supposed.

[W]e knew through the public prints that there had been at Worcester a most thorough trial of a great variety of ploughs, including the one you now think the best, and the one now advertised in your columns. We had held "with our own hands" Prouty's Sod A to plough about 2 acres, and his sod C. to plough [...]0—and a two smaller sizes a great deal, and we were favorably impressed with regard to them,—yet we should not have hazarded our opinion as we did on this subject, had we not known that you were one of the committee who awarded the premium of one hundred dollars to these very ploughs of Prouty & Mears, and we supposed at least, if we were called upon to father the child, we could call you to our aid, the plough advertised in your columns notwithstanding, in as much as we rather expressed the opinion of your committee than any direct opinion of our own —and certainly we did not expect thus ingeniously to be proved *not* to hold free opinions on any subject.

We are aware now that at the recent ploughing matches in Essex and Concord some new ploughs have appeared, nearly resembling Prouty & Mears, and are said by some to be built on the same centre draft principle. *Of this we can say nothing — as we know nothing.* But we can say from positive knowledge that both make first rate work, and we think other things being equal, which would take the premium would depend wholly on the skill of the ploughman.

You say "we might omit topraise other ploughs, though we might judge *them to be better*, if by the expression of our opinion, *we were obviously going to injure our friends*."

We understand your rule to be this, that your friends advertising in your columns a plough to which you could no award a premium, yet from its being so advertised, you would leave the public to infer from that fact that the plough was best, when the other you had previously declared to be the best; for this must have been the final result at which the committee aimed, and not show or fancy ploughing. This rule ofeditorial conduct we hold to be grossly incorrect and injurious to the public. We hold that an agricultural editor should be as free as the air of heaven—and not suffer farmers to be misled to spend their money for an inferior article, under the delusion that it was first rate, for fear that by expressing an opinion "we are obviously going to injure our friends." We should not have noticed this subject *thus* at length, had it not been intimated that we were influenced in our opinions. ***Freedom of speech and thought is our motto.*** And whenever it is insinuated that we have abandoned either, we feel ourselves called upon by the high considerations of honor and self-respect to put down the insinuation, and let the world know, that in the little matter of ploughs or *any other matter*, we hold no opinions for barter and sale—and much of our life, we have had our opinions freely canvassed, yet this is the first time they have not had conceded to them the character of independent.

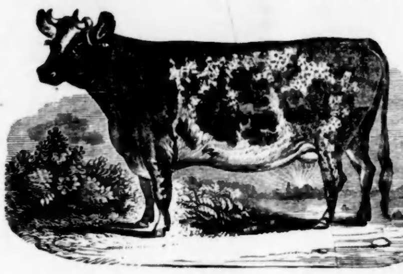
Fast Working Oxen.

The greatest objection to the employment of oxen upon the road and on the farm is their movement. This objection is oftener the fault of the man than the beast. Very much depends upon the training of steers, and no animal shows the treatment he has received in training more surely than the ox. Observe him when he is free in the field, and he will walk as fast as a horse; and the same speed of walking may be secured in the team by proper training. It is common in breaking them to yoke them with oxen that have already acquired a slow pace, or to load them so heavily that they can scarcely move, and by such means it is that they acquire a tardy habit of working while in the team; but it is better to train them yoked behind a fast walking horse, or to attach them to a light wagon, with a load they can easily move; by this course a quick step may be secured, which will go far to obviate the objection above named.

Houston, Texas, was settled five years ago, and has now 4000 inhabitants.

CORRESPONDENCE.

EXPERIMENT ON THE AYRSHIRE.



NEW BEDFORD, Sept. 9, 1841.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CULTIVATOR:

SIR:—I send you per Hatch's Express, a portrait of my torough-bred, full-blooded Ayrshire Cow SWINLEY, imported by me from Scotland in 1839. She was six years old in May last. She gave me a calf on the 31st of last March. She was milked regularly, three days previous to dropping her calf, and had drawn from her, in that time, from 45 to 50 quarts. Commenced setting her milk for butter on the first day of April. The calf was not allowed to touch a teat, was fed on new milk from her nine days, after that on skimmed milk. In the month of April, the quantity of Butter made from Swinley, was 43 and 2-16 lbs. Quantity made in May 42 and 4-16 lbs. Quantity made in June, 44 and 7-16 lbs. In July and August, her milk was not kept separate from other cow's milk. On the 7th day of April weighed her milk; it weighed 43 and 9-16 lbs. On the 2d of September commenced weighing her milk; in four days it averaged 25 and 3-16 lbs, and the milk of four days made just five pounds of butter.

My pasture through the season has been very poor andshort, owing to dry weather, and having too much stock for the quantity of pasture. From the time that Swinley was turned out to grass, up to this day, she has had by measure, two quarts of indian meal per day regularly.

Swinley will be exhibited at Bridgewater on the 29th inst., together with other full blood, half blood and native stock.

You will please call at Mr. Harnden's Express office in Boston, where you will find a portrait of Swinley, which you will please accept.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE RANDALL.

The last stock imported by the Massachusetts Agricultural Society were of the Ayrshire breed. Of these animals nothing is known by which they can claim a superiority over the Devon or the Durham. They are smaller than the Durham, and about the size of the Devon, and enjoy a very high reputation in Scotland as dairy stock. On account of their size, they were thought to be well adapted to the short pastures and moderate keep of New England.

In the large milk establishments about London and Liverpool they have not been much sought, since to obtain the same quantity of milk and beef with full keep, they have been obliged to keep a greater number of them than either of the Holderness or Durham short-horns. J. P. Cushing's celebrated stock, of Watertown, is of this breed. Though the cows when first imported did not in our climate come quite up to their previons reputation—yet we are informed as they have become acclimated, they have improved—and the native born heifers out of them are animals of great promise.

This breed originate in a district of Scotland extending along the coast of the Frith of Clyde, called Ayrshire or Cunningham, where previous attempts had been made to introduce the Teeswater or Durham breed, with no success, and it has been contended that this breed was made by a cross of the Durham with the native cattle of Ayrshire, and we have little doubt from the neat and beautiful brottle of red and white which appear in the Ayrshire stock, that this breed is the result either of a cross of the Durham or Holderness with original stock of Ayrshire. Mr. Aiton thus describes the Ayrshires, in his very able treatise on dairy cows.

"*Head* small, but rather long and narrow at the muzzle; the *eye* small, but smart and lively; the *horns* small, clear, crooked, and their roots at considerable distance from each other; *neck* long and slender tapering towards the head, with no loose skin below; *shoulders* thin; *fore-quarters* light; *hind-quarters* large; *back* straight, broad behind, the joints rather loose and open; *carcass* deep, and *pelvis* capacious, and wide over the *hips*, with round fleshy *buttocks*. *Tail* long and small; *legs* small and short, with firm *joints*; *udder* capacious, broad and square, stretching forward, and neither fleshy, low hung, nor loose; the *milk-veins* large and prominent; *teats* short, all pointing outwards, and at considerable distance from each other; *skin* thin and loose; *hair* soft and woolly. The *head, bones, horns*, and all parts of *least value* small; and the general *figure* compact and well proportioned."

He also thus describes them fifty years ago.

"The cows kept in the districts of Kyle and Cunningham were of a diminutive size, ill-fed, ill shaped, and they yielded but a scanty return in milk; they were mostly of a black color, with large stripes of white along the chine or ridge of their backs, about their flanks, and on their faces. Their horns were high and crooked, having deep ringlets at the root, the plainest proof that the cattle were but scantily fed; the chine of their backs stood up high and narrow; their sides were lank, short and thin; their hides thick, and adhering to the bones; their pile was coarse and open; and few of them yielded more than three or four Scotch pints of milk per day, when in their best plight; or weighed, when fat, more than from twelve or sixteen to twenty stones avoirdupois, sinking offal."

Mr. Youatt in his "Treatise on Cattle," says:

"If Mr. Aiton's description of the present improved Ayrshire is correct, the breed is very much changed, and yet there is so much indistinct resemblance, that a great deal of it must have been done by careful selection from among the native cattle, and better feeding and treatment; but when we look closer into the matter, the shortness, or rather diminutiveness of the horns, their width of base, and awkward setting on—the peculiar tapering towards the muzzle; the narrowing at the girth; the bellying; and the prominences of all the bones—these are features which it would seem impossible for any selection from the native breed to give. While therefore the judge of cattle will trace the features of the old breed, he will suspect, what general tradition confirms, that it was a fortunate cross, or a succession of crosses with some foreign stock, and that probably it was the Holderness that helped to produce the improved Conningham cattle.

Mr Robertson, in his "Rural Recollections," says.

My own conjecture is, that they are either of the Holderness breed, or derived from it; judging from the varied color, or from somewhat better evidence, the small head and slender neck, in which they bear a striking resemblance to them."

The Bee Business.

Mr Rice, of Ripley, Erie county, Pa., has an extensive establishment for keeping bees. Twenty years ago, he had one swarm—from which in twelve years, he had 396 swarms. The Erie Gazette states that they had then become so powerful that they commenced depradations on the neighboring tribes, going out on predatory excursions to the distance of two or three miles much to the annoyance of their unfortunate neighbors. He then killed off a number of swarms, and obtained over two tons of honey for the New York market. He has now adopted the patent hive for a part of his bees, in which small glass draws are placed in the upper part, with small apertures for access from the main part of the hive. In this way, by drawing the slide the bees can be seen at work, and the amount of honey ascertained. When filled, the drawer can be removed, and the place supplied by another, without destroying the industrious insects. [Exchange paper.

Farm Work for the Month

Continued.

Your Carrots and Beets will require more care in their preservation than the potatoe. They are both susceptible to the frost, may be more exposed, and should be gathered before they can be nipt or frost bitten. They should not be kept very warm during the winter, but at a uniform temperaturo. The best mode of keeping them we have seen or tried, is to pack them up dry in narrow bins, in a dry cellar, or put them into boxes or barrels and spread fine sand among and over them. Thus they may be kept smooth, fair and at an equal and safe temperature.

When large quantities of Ruta Baga or turnips are raised for stock, where farmer's have not cellars under their barns, it is both inconvenient, unpleasant and unsafe to store them in the house cellar. Even Barn Cellars are apt to be to warm to keep the turnip well.

There need be no haste in harvesting these vegetables. They will endure the frost safely and much better than the potatoe, beet or carrot. They should be permitted to stand while there is safety against frost. When absent from home, a few years ago, the weather changed suddenly to cold, we had over three hundred bushels frozen so stiff in the ground that they could not be gathered til after a thaw. We then gathered them, and put them into a very cold cellar, and they kept well—and we were unable to perceive that they had been injured by the frost. The potatoe exposed as they were before harvesting, or during the winter, would have become worthless. The last winter we lost full two hundred bushels by putting them into a warm cellar, by the heat, though potatoes, beets and carrots kept well in the same cellar. Hence we think heat is more to be guarded against than cold, with regard to Ruta Bagas.

The best way to keep them through the winter, we think is, to dig a trench or pit in the field, (if near the house,) throw them in, and then cover them over with sand and loam a little more than the ordinary depth of the frost—and to prevent injury from the heat and fermentation, before filling up the ditch, put down some stakes, about a rod a part in the trench, to the bottom of it, about two inches in diameter—tread the dirt down hard about them, then pull them up—thus you will have good and sufficient air holes (which may be covered over in severe weather,) for the escape of the heated air, and the crop perfectly secure from the damages of both heat and cold. This mode has been very successful. We think this mode of keeping the Ruta Baga has been more successful than any other.

Your winter apples, if not already picked, should be carefully gathered by the hand, and immediately put into dry, clean flower barrels—the barrels filled, gently shook, and the head pressed in, and the barrels headed up tight.

The barrels should then be laid in courses on the bulge in a northerly exposure, and if not marketted before the severe cold weather, should be taken before they can be injured by the cold into a dry cellar, and laid up in courses as before. The cellar should be kept at a low temperature, and well and often ventilated, and at all times secure from the frost.

The barrels should be seldom stirred, and never opened till you want to use the apples. Apples will bear a severe chill without injury. We were once shown some apples the next August after they were gathered, as perfect in their flavor as though they had been off the trees but three months. The gentleman assured us, that he always removed his apples in March from his common cellar, into his ice cellar, and that there as long as his apples lasted, he could thus preserve their good qualities—otherwise as soon as they began to feel the warm weather, they began to deteriorate—and to prevent this, he kept them cold during the warm weather.

Various plans for keeping apples have been tried—packing them in sand—saw dust, or wrapping them up in paper after the manner oranges and lemons come packed, but we think nothing of either of these modes. The very skilful and practical farmers of West Cambridge and the vicinity of Boston, gather their apples and barrel and preserve them in pretty much the manner we have above stated.

[From the Albany Cultivator.]

"Knowledge is Power."

The characteristic of the present day is *reformation* and general improvement in the agricultural department—in the sciences and arts—by general diffusion of agricultural and scientific knowledge and by "elevation and refinement of intellect."

Thus it is by a knowledge of the laws which govern material substance, that we are to become acquainted with their nature and composition. Our success, in performing experiments, depends on our knowledge of the substances.

We can see a great deficiency among our most practical farmers, in the department of scientific knowledge.

There is a very erroneous idea, which is too extensively entertained among all classes of community and which has too long wound its serpentine coils around its abettors, and has been a mighty barrier to improvements in agriculture, that a farmer "needs no more knowledge than is necessary for him to read and write and keep his accounts," &c. This might, perhaps, stand a better test a century ago, but in these days of intelligence, and in this enlightened age, we are taught different. Our fathers, we know, had but poor facilities for acquiring knowledge of any kind; and they raised greater crops than we do at the present day. There are many of our best farms, for wheat growing that have been "under the plow," as it is termed, until they have become completely impoverished; and then they are thrown aside as good for nothing. Therefore, under such circumstances, we must commence a renovating system. But how is this to be accomplished? I answer by artificial aid.

But this cannot be done by us, who consider ourselves good practical farmers, because we have been taught to follow in the footsteps of our predecessors—our fathers, who knew nothing of the ingredients of the soil. We have not knowledge to analyze the different soils, nor to learn what plants will thrive most vigorously on a given soil. If we attempt this, we find soon, we are incompetent to the task—and deficient in all the necessary knowledge upon which we may form a correct judgment or arrive at a correct conclusion.

For every reflecting mind must know, that after a farm becomes so impoverished, by a series of exhausting crops, and exhausted of all its nutritious qualities, which artificial aid only will restore, that it requires all the knowledge and skill of the most prof and scientific to restore, in part, the soil to the state that nature gave it; and even then, it requires the most systematic and judicious course of management to accomplish such an undertaking. A farmer should have more knowledge.

But I would not be understood that he should be a college learned man, nor have him pursue a classical course of study.— But he should understand the science, particularly philosophy, chemistry, botany, geology, &c. By pursuing the sciences, the powers of the mind are unfolded and drawn out into action, and thereby we are rendered close and profound thinkers, critical and scientific investigators, and close and exact reasoners. And furthermore, there is a pleasure in pursuing the sciences, which none but those who have experienced it, know how highly to appreciate. If a person becomes well versed in the sciences, he enjoys many pleasures, to which he who is contented to remain in ignorance, must ever remain a stranger. It matters not whether an individual designs to occupy some conspicuous station, or to follow the humble occupation of an agriculturist, he needs a well cultivated mind. He needs that knowledge, which will enable him to learn by actual experiment, what soils are better adapted to the growing of wheat, &c.

He should know by what means he can restore a worn out farm to its native fertility, which will be the least expensive.— He should know the nature of every plant and in what locations they vegetate most healthfully, what is the preponderating ingredient that composes them.

The sciences unquestionably reflect a vast amount of light on these, which are, as yet, unhidden laws to the majority of farmers, which would if rightly appreciated, be productive of an infinite amount of good. And besides there always appears to a scientific mind, even in the smallest plants something that is calculated to expose the mind, and which strikes it with awe.

A. E. A. A.

Lansingville, Tomp. Co. April 8, 1841.

THE CULTIVATOR.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 16, 1841.

☞ For Terms—See First Page. ☜

The Model Cattle Show,

At Worcester, came off in its usual good style on the 15th inst., and we should judge from the acres of human beings which were on the ground, that there must have been at least thirty thousand people to witness the exhibition of the glorious results of agricultural labor in the County of Worcester, the triumphant efforts of this Society, and finally to close the celebration of this joyous festival with enthusiasm. Not only were individuals present from the different counties of this State, but distinguished strangers from many of the sister states, by whom the remark was over and over again made, "never have we before beheld such a show of fine looking gentlemanly men — What cannot Worcester do with such a population?" And could the Farmer of Indiana have waited till the evening and beheld the assembled beauty of Worcester, at the two large balls given to crown the pleasures of the day, moving with bewitching grace in the giddy mazes of the Spanish waltz, he must have exclaimed, and ladies too, which ought not to be forgotten, yet too beautiful to be remembered. The ideal in the mind of the hospitable citizens of Worcester, seem to consist in a studied effort to give the greatest possible interest to the occasion and make happy and at home the numerous strangers, whom the former efforts of the Society, or the hospitality of Worcester had attracted thither.

Here was an example to professional men, and those, *who would be statesmen*. The president, ex-governor Lincoln, whose labors for the last twenty years past in behalf of this Society, have been *indefatigable*, discharged his duties with great courtesy and spirit. The show and the continued success of the Society was his ruling principle for the day. He gave a levee to his agricultural friends in the evening. The way the people of his own County, and of the State have rewarded him, are the best evidence that his labors have been duly appreciated, and what farmers can do for those who labor in their behalf. His younger professional brethren were no humble followers of his example. Wm Lincoln, Esq., though too unwell to make his report on his *interesting family of the bristled tribe*, laid strangers under heavy obligations for his politeness and kind attentions.

What, if any, constitutional grounds his family took against being reported, he will inform us hereafter. Gov Davis, and the Hon. Daniel Webster, Secretary of State, were present, examining all with the familiarity of old Farmers. *This was, as it should always be.* It made the farmer feel proud of his calling, while it excited the hope, that the day is not distant when the Farmer shall have conceded to him the rank and the consequence, which God originally assigned to the profession of Agriculture.

The Ploughing Match first attracted our attention as we left the cars. There were about twenty teams on the ground. The cattle were young and finely disciplined. The land to be ploughed was not very smooth, of tough sward, and full of cobble stones. We thought better adapted to try the ploughman than the teams. It was an every day business — the work done very slow and well without whipping. We saw no plough on the ground save those from the Worcester Manufactory. We award our first premium to Francis Wheelock of Grafton, a little boy 12 years old, who held a large plough and drove his team. We observed here the common trouble with cast iron ploughs, of cobble stones getting in between the point of the coiter and the share, and throwing the plough out. If this evil could be remedied, it would be desirable.

The number of working oxen and steers was very large, and well sustained the reputation of the County. Mr. Freeman N. Inman of Northbridge. Mr. Nathan S. Walker of Barre, and Mr. Nathan Brooks of Worcester, presented some first rate 2 years old steers. Marshall Pratt of Oxford, Silas Bailey of Berlin, John McLellan of Sutton, Abel Flagg, and son, and Sam'l. Perry of Worcester, presented some fine 3 years old steers — some of these, very fine, were part Ayrshire. Thomas S. Brackett of Bolton, two yoke of superior steers, indebted for their excellence to a cross with the Holderness. The mother of two of them, a fine animal, was in the pens.

There was but a very few Milch Cows exhibited and in this respect Worcester was surpassed by Essex and Middlesex.

The show of other neat cattle was large and numerous, amounting in all to between four and five hundred. They consisted of natives—Durhams, Holderness Ayrshires. The fat cattle which took the premiums, were part Durham.—The most compact, and best developed animals in the pens, were two heifers, native, Durham and Ayrshire, crossed, presented by Mr Moffit. The cattel all looked very well, considering how much pastures have been affected by the drouth the last season. Yet we must say, that Middlesex and Essex, run our Worcester friends pretty hard this season, in the quality of their stock.

The exhibition of swine, surpassed any we have witnessed this fall. Simeon Stockwell of Sutton, presented a very fair specimen of the Leicester breed. Samuel A. Knox of Grafton, a boar and a sow, a cross, half and half Berkshire and Mackay. Samuel Perry, six pigs Bedford breed. Geo. C. Davis, Northboro', a sow and pigs, Berkshire and Mackey. Freeland Converse Charlton, a fine Berkshire boar. Manard King West Boylston, a first rate Berkshire sow. We award our premiums to Mr Samuel Knox, Mr Manard King, and Mr. Freeland Converse.—There were very many good animals from the Hospital, called the Hospital breed. The chairman of the committee on swine, in his report, will probably explain how this honor was conferred on his family. We think the Leicesters would be improved by a cross with the Berkshire and Mackey.

The address of Col. Quincy, was what all, who know him, expected it would be, adapted to the occasion, and highly instructive. In the outset, he related an anecdote of Hannibal, who, upon being addressed by a distinguished orator of antiquity on the art of war, remarked, how presumptuous he was, who had never been in battle, to attempt to teach an old and experienced General how to fight. Profiting by this hint, the Colonel remarked he who had never touched a plough, would not attempt to teach the skillful Farmers of Worcester how to till their farms, but would choose for his subject, "The peculiar adaptation of an agricultural life to satisfy the wants, promote the happiness, and elevate the character of the human race."—This subject, he happily and eloquently elucidated.

The Drawing Match was a sharp contest, and a great number of teams struggled nobly for the prizes. The interest in the multitude on this occasion was astonishing. Every mis-step or failure, or triumph, was marked by the movement of the people, while some of the cattle appeared restive, like a well trained race horse. Mr. Henshaw of Leicester, was Chairman of the Committee on this subject, and discharged his duty with fairness and accuracy.

This Match shows that the value and the usefulness of the ox may be much increased by careful training.

The examples of domestic industry were large. For taste, variety, beauty, and skill, did great credit to their fair donors.

The mass of fine butter and cheese made us feel just before dinner as if we were not much out of our latitude. And had 'Celebs' in search of a wife, called here about this time, we think he would have concluded, that other matches, than ploughing matches, might be formed to advantage some where about Worcester, and that here he would end his wearisome and perplexing journeyings.

How a certain wise lady give the Committee on this subject, a perfect puzzle, and left them after all in a terrible quandary, is beyond our power to describe. She *showed up* her more beautiful, than useful article in good shape.—What do you think it was, reader? Why nothing more or less than a set or harness of stays. The Committee were at a loss to know whether it was intended for bipeds or quadrupeds, and to solve the difficulty, they proposed to put it on to the smallest member of their board, and finding it no fit—they gave it as their opinion that it was not fitted to any creature which God had made, and finally considered it more absurd than the cramping shoe of the Chinese, and properly to be placed among pagan articles.

The business of the Committee was done before dinner, 2 o'clock, P. M., and generally before the address. This left time for remarks and sentiments at the table, which, while they add much to the pleasures of the festive board, serve a good purpose to awaken a healthy public sentiment. Were this course adopted by the societies in all our counties, it would be well.

Now for the dinner; its highest pleasures were not found either in the juice of the grape, delicious fruits, and the delights of the palate with which the table was loaded, but in the spirited and courteous manner with which the whole was conducted by the President, and the great intellectual treat in had in the remarks of Mr. Webster, Gov. Davis, Solon Robinson of Indiana, and Col. Wilder, President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

Mr. Webster after thanking the society for the friendly notice which had been taken of him as a friend of Agriculture, and his official acts as connected with the general government, confined his remarks to the subject, that New England ought to be devoted to the raising of stock and to the profits of Beef and the Dairy. He showed that all the grain growing countries were poor, and impoverished in their soil;—while the stock raising and wool growing countries, were more flourishing with a constantly improving soil. He thought it would be better for the cultivators of our hard New England soil, admirably adapted to the purposes of stock, wool growing and the dairy, to exchange these commodities with grain growing countries,—where it was raised for less expense that in N. England.

Gov. Davis's remarks were confined to an explanation of the fact, which appears in the tables, compiled from the late agricultural census, where it appears, that Massachusetts produces less per head on her population, than any other State in the Union, and is far surpassed by her sister New England States. He said Massachusetts was a commercial, mechanic, and manufacturing state; and taking her *whole* products into view, he had no doubt, that according to her population, she surpassed any State in this Union.

He spoke of the advantages of the division of labor to farmers, to which we observed Mr. Webster nodded his assent.

Mr Robinson's remarks were confined to the advantages of American Agriculture, would derive from the formation of a National Society—which, he thought would have a strong tendency *to elevate the character of the Cultivators of the American Soil.* Mr Robinson is appropriately styled the farmer's missionary.

For lack of time the editoral corps, though fully represented, were not called on. Here was Mr Bosson the oldest in his profession of the Yankee Farmer, Mr Putnam, now editor of the New England Farmer, and our humble selves, and could we have expressed our sentiment it would have been—

The Triumphs of the Worcester Agricultural, and the glorious and successful efforts of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society,—*The very best cure for a Western Fever.*

Rather a Home Thrust to Brokers and Shavers.

A Butcher met Ploughboy in State street and asked him where he could find a hand to help him take off hides—who replied, I don't know; I guess you had better inquire in Exchange street, they say there is a good deal of skinning done there.

Acknowledgements.

We have received Prince's Abridged Annual Catalogue of Green House Plants, for sale at the Linnæan Garden and Nurseries, Flushing, near New York. Those interested can see the same by calling at our office.

The October No. of the Library of Health is received, and may be had at No. 1, Cornhill.

Solon Robinson, the Farmer of Indiana, honored us with a call last week. We want more of such men to promote the interest of Farmers. Our readers will hear more of him soon.

We are obliged to a friend for an account of the Plymouth Cattle Show, which shows a continued interest in the great object of the Society.

The favor of Timothy Prescott, Esq., Secretary of the Middlesex Society is received, for which we tender him our sincere thanks.

More Mysterious than Ever

Has the case of the lovely and unfortunate Mary C. Rogers become. Her lover is now dead. He was at Hoboken on the spot near where his betrothed is supposed to have come to a violent death—when he was found breathing his very last breath. This unhappy man was seen wandering round in a distracted and wretched state of mind the day previous to his death, somewhat disguised with liquor, and was supposed when found to have committed suicide, but the Coroner's jury returned a verdict "found dead with congestion of the brain, supposed to be brought about by exposure and irregularity of living, incident to aberration of mind.' Nothing has transpired in the least to implicate him in the murder.

Acquittal of McLeod.

Mr Jenkins closed his argument for the prosecution about 9 o'clock on Monday evening, and was followed by the Attorney General, Mr Hall, who spoke until the court adjourned, a little after ten o'clock. In the morning, Mr Hall resumed his argument, and finished at about half-past twelve, having spoken five hours and a half. The correspondent of the Evening Journal states that his speech throughout was a most masterly production. At the close of his argument the court took a recess for an hour. After the recess, Judge Gridley charged the jury, in an able speech of two hours duration, which, though characterized with great impartiality, was decidedly favorable to the prisoner. The jury then retired, and, after an absence of thirty minutes, returned with a verdict of NOT GUILTY. McLeod was immediately discharged, and warmly congratulated by many of his friends, who have been in attendance since the commencement of the trial. There was no excitement or ill feeling manifested when the verdict was rendered. It was in accordance with the universal expectation of the public, and, as we think, will be generally considered just. We heartily rejoice that this troublesome and tedious matter has been at last disposed of. [Post.

Thus it is, as we opined it would be. The nation is relieved from this troublesome case—and we have reason to thank God that among our eminent statesmen, one ripe and able to express his views independently on this question, (John Q. Adams) was found, who ridiculed the idea that New York was the *empire state* any more than any other state, and thus set herself up against the manifest interests of the whole country. Had McLeod been acquitted before the late speech of Mr. Adams, we doubt if he could have escaped without personal violence.—So much for the influence of one good and great man—and could the farmers of the United States have but one speech from the same able source, on the rights and importance of American agriculture, the strenth of the national government would be brought for the first time directly to aid and stimulate the products of the farm as it has those of other branches of business by protection and encouragement.

Examination of Williamson, the Burglar.

On Monday, says the Philadelphia Gazette, the notorious burglar, James Williamson alias Webb, and another man arrested in company with him, named Joseph Smith, had a hearing before the Mayor. Mr J. G. H. Lescure deposed that he was proceeding to Harrisburgh on Sunday morning last, when he saw Williamson and Smith in the cars. Upon the arrival of the train at Harrisburgh he had their baggage searched and discovered in one of their trunks, a box of skeleton keys, a lantern, a vice and a variety of tools, also several invoices and bills of lading. One of the bills of lading was for a box shipped on board the bark Sarah Ann, in this port, for New Orleans. This box was brought into the office and opened in the presence of the prisoners. Mr G. W. Metz, of No. 317 Market st., above Eighth, deposited that on the morning of the 29th of September, his store was broken open and robbed of combs and brushes to the amount of nearly five hundred dollars. Mr Metz identified the brushes and articles found in the box, shipped on board the Sarah Ann, as those that were stolen from his store.

After the examination of Mr McLean, who deposed that he obtained the box from on board the barque Sarah Ann, the prisoners were committed to the County Prison for another hearing on Wednesday next.

W. B. Reed, Esq. and R K Scott, Esq. appeared as counsel for the prisoners.

Florida.

The Savannah Republican of the 7th ult., furnishes intelligence from the seat of war in Florida, to a late date.

"On Sunday 26th ult., 8 miles from Garey's Ferry, a party of Indians killed Mr Jonathan Thigpin, and a Mr Barber, and drove off some cattle, taking with them about 20 bushels of corn; they were followed the next day, and the place found where they had encamped during the night.

On the 29th, near Black Creek, Messrs. Bleach and Penner were fired upon, and the former was killed. The latter escaped. On the 30th, about 8 miles from fort Crane, two brothers, named Hallards, were killed.

The express rider due at Pilatka on Sunday night, had not arrived when the Newbern left, at 5, P. M., on Monday, and it was feared that he had been killed."

The boiler of the U. S. steamboat Beaufort burst in the St. John's river on the 4th inst., killing one white boy, and 4 blacks, belonging to the crew.

It is said that Major Childs recently made a scout of ten days from Fort Pierce, discovering a lake of twenty miles in extent, near the Juniper river, on whose margin was growing tobacco, corn, peas, and many other desirable articles. The party destroyed about forty acres of growing product.

The last pillar for the front of the Boston Exchange was brought into the city Thursday evening.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CULTIVATOR:

PITTSFIELD, OCT. 8th, 1841.

Dear Sir:—The fair of the Berkshire Agricultural Society was held at this place on Wednesday and Thursday, the 6th and 7th inst.—The two days set aside for the celebration of this "Farmer's Festival," are considered of great importance in this part of the State and their celebration is duly observed. I have busied myself the last two days, in threading my way through the dense crowd "seeing all that was to be seen," and endeavoring to "hear all that was to be heard," but this last effort was prostrated, for I was unable to hear the address.

The exhibition of Cattle and Swine, was vastly inferior to those I have attended at Worcester, Northampton, &c. both in number of creatures entered, and their merits in point of beauty. I saw several yoke of working Cattle, which did credit to the County, but this part of the exhibition merits but a short notice. The Farmer's in this section of the country do not appreciate the English breed of Cattle introduced into this country.

Several I have heard declare "Berkshire Hogs," a humbug &c., but I am inclined to believe the specimens they have seen, were not the true blood, but contained a little *too much* of the "Alligator breed."

The most interesting part of the Fair, was the Ploughing Match, which came off between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock, on the morning of the 2d day. An additional interest is given to his, always interesting spectacle, by the presence of the ladies. The ground was encircled with carriages, filled with smiling faces, and the "hardy ploughman" was cheered on in his exciting undertaking, by the "smiles of beauty." From the fixed attention and occasional nod of approbation, you could perceive each fair one had selected her "*hoped for successful competitor*," and though not experienced critics in the depth, width, evenness &c. of furrows, yet I will warrant upon the issue, was pending many a small bet, of a paper of candy, a pair of gloves &c. This is as it should be. Ladies always lend an additional charm and interest to every scene, and it augers well when you see beauty smiling upon those who *follow the plough*. The number of competitors were twenty. I observed two of Ruggles, Nourse & Mason's Ploughs in use, to the possesser of one of which I perceived has been awarded the first premium. These ploughs were the first I have seen from this manufactory in this part of the country—and they deservedly attracted much attention, both for the ease with which they were held, and the comparative little labor expended by the cattle. I can with sincerity say, this has been by far the most interesting exhibition of the kind I have ever attended.

The honor attached to the public presentation of the prizes, give a great interest to this exhibition, and is a great stimulus to competition.—I hope it will be adopted by all the societies in the State. From conversation I have held with many of the old Farmers of "Berkshire," I conclude the majority are opposed, yes, even *hostile* to "Book Farming," as they term it, but the day will come, yes is even nigh at hand, when they will be forced to perceive their error. I attribute the rapid improvements, and the great interest generally taken by the whole community in agriculture, to the extensive circulation of agricultural papers. The predjudiced farmers will soon learn, that our agricultural publications contain not vague theories, but the experience of practical farmers whose eyes are opened. They will listen to the experience of their neighbors and improve by it, why not then improve by the experience of the *whole* agricultural community.

Yours &c.,

"AMATEUR."

As the above information is from a distant county, whose show we could not attend on account of its being held on the same day with the one we did attend, and since amateur writes with a generous spirit, and describes things in Berkshire, much as they appeared, as we have been informed by a distinguished gentlemen who was present. We insert his article in violation of our general rule, *never to insert a communication unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.* We should be happy to hear again from the writer, and become a little more acquainted.

Dreadful Accident.

The Baltimore American says:—On Saturday afternoon last, five lads, between the ages of 12 and 15 years, were playing about a sand bank a short distance from the city on the Bel-Air road, when the bank gave way and buried three of them under it, from which they were not extricated until they were dead. It appears that the three went into the pit and endeavored to throw down the bank by loosening the earth with sticks.

The two who were on top saw the earth giving way, and warned their companions of the danger, but before they could retire the earth fell on them. Assistance was immediately procured and the bodies taken out after a lapse of about forty minutes, but all exertions to rescue life were unavailing.

One of the deceased lads was a son of Mr. James Fleming, another the son of Mr Charles Grimes, and a third the son of Mr W. F. Bokee, all residing in or near North Gay st.

Daring Robbery.

We learn that a marketman, from Braintree, was robbed on the Neponset Turnpike, in this town, near Mr Samuel Rawson's house, early Friday morning October 8, by two men, one of which knocked down his horse with a club, while the other seized him and demanded his money. He gave them what change he had in his pocket, but the larger part of his money, consisting of bank notes, was carefully deposited in his boots. He called aloud for assistance, but the villains made off before any arrived. [Quincy Patriot.

From Canton.

A letter from Captain Remmonds, the ship Lowell, who left Macao May 20, says—"When I left, a British fleet of twenty sail of ships-of-war, and transports, were off Lintin, bound up the river. The Chinese at Canton were going away quite fast, but it was not known there that the fleet was coming up. A fast-boat arrived at Macao just before I left, reporting that the British merchants all left Canton on the 18th, and had gone on board a ship-of-war."

[From the Keen, N. H. Sentinel.]

A melancholy occurrence took place in this town on Wednesday last week. A promising son of Rev. Mark Carpenter (Mark A.) aged 4 years and 10 months, swallowed a bean which lodged near the glottis, and before Dr. Twitchell, who was at home, probably not exceeding 15 minutes, could get there, life was extinct, and all attempts to restore it proved ineffectual.

A fire occurred in Turner, Me., on Tuesday the 12th, by which Mr. Jonathan Ballard's Blacksmith and carriage shops were consumed with their contents, consisting of a number of new wagons, &c. of considerable value.

THANKSGIVING. Thursday, November 25th, is appointed by the Gov. of this State, with the advice of the Council, for the annual Thanksgiving.

Arrest of Col. Edwards, the Forger.

The New York Herald gives a long and very interesting account of this extraordinary case.—It appears that the attention of Mr. Lowndes was first called to Edwards by anonymous letters received by Brown, Brothers & Co., charging a man in Boston with the forgeries now imputed to Edwards. Mr. Lowndes came to Boston, and here told the individual what had been anonymously alleged against him. That person expressed indignation at the charge, and said he did not know of any person who could have written the letters. When asked if he knew a person named Edwards, and if familiar with his writing, he answered in the affirmative to both questions. He said he was dissatisfied with Edward's conduct in the Texian business, that he was an unworthy acquaintance, and determined to drop him. He had received a letter from him a short time since, and he had directed it to his then boarding house, at Mrs. Philip's in Philadelphia.

This person in Boston gave Mr. Lowndes an order for a trunk in Washington, which contained some letters in Edward's hand-writing. Mr. Lowndes, accompanied by Mr. Corrie, proceeded to Philadelphia, took out a warrant for Edwards, ascertained his residence from a letter carrier, and the directory, and preceeded to the house—a boarding-house, kept by Mrs. Phillips.

Mr. C. went to the door first with Mr. L. and knocked; the officers stood back. Mrs. Phillips opened the door.

Mr. C. Is Col. Edwards within?

Mrs. P. He is, sir, walk in, gentleman. At the same time she threw open the parlor door, and there sat Edwards on the sofa with a young friend of his named Johnson.

Mr. C. (approaching him.) I have the pleasure of addressing Col. Edwards, I believe?

Col. E. That is my name, sir; at your service.

Had he here denied his name, there was no soul who could identify him.

Mr. C. I had the pleasure of seeing a friend of yours in Boston, who desired me to call on you, and say—

Col. E. Ah! indeed, yes, I know; please to take a seat, sir.

On this Mr. Lownds, who was satisfied that he was the man, beckoned to the officers, who came in and arrested him. Of course, he was terribly astonished; but wished to speak in private with Johnson. This was refused, and he was taken to the Recorder's office. Two officers stayed behind, sealed up his baggage and took it to the Recordor's house. Johnson also went to the office, and was examined. He said on the same Saturday Edwards gave him $500 in gold to pay into one of the Banks to be placed to the credit of Kitty Clover, a black girl, aged 17, whom he took to England dressed as a boy, and who had a child by him.

The girl was to draw out the money in small sums. The Bank refused to be troubled with it, and Johnson gave the money back to Edwards. J. also said he had frequently changed large sums of money for Edwards, at the broker's.—Edwards was then examined in presence of Dallas, his counsel, and committed. Next day his baggage was examined at the Recorder's in presence of Lowndes and others, and a full inventory taken of every thing. At the bottom of a white leather trunk was found $44,000 out of the $51,000.

On the top of the trunk was found the gold, $500, in a purse. Many of the bills found in Edward's trunk were of the same class as those paid to the forger. Besides, we learn from the highest authority that the evidence against him is most positive and conclusive.

The black girl Kitty Clover, was found in 7th street, near Lombard. She was brought with her baby; she said the child was Colonel Edward's—she is quite black and has Congo marks on her, and about 17 years old. She said the Colonel bought her in Texas and gave her free in Cincinnati; she went to England with him dressed as a boy, when he went to get the British government to demand the release of some slaves in Texas. Whilst in London he fell in with Mary Moore, who went to England with the runaway ... some two years ... past.—He introduced Kitty Clover to Mary Moore, and as the latter was returning to New York put Kitty under her care, put them on board a packet and gave them an order on a house here for the passage money which has not been paid to this day.

It appears from an article in the Boston Daily Advertiser, of yesterday, that Edwards, the great forger and swindler, recently arrested in Philadelphia, visited England during the present year, and waited upon Earl Spencer, with a letter of introduction, forged, of course, from Daniel Webster, in which he is represented as a "valued friend" of that gentleman; and the rascal succeeded by this means, in swindling Lord Spencer out of twelve hundred dollars.

He attempted the same game with Lord Brougham, and came near succeeding; the Barings havin certified their belief that the letter was Mr Webster's hand-writing. Gen. Hamilton, who was in London at the time, becoming acquainted with the affair, sent word to Lord Brougham, that Edwards was a scoudrel who had fled from Texas, and thus checked his operations.

A Mail Robber Escaped.

The trial of J. W. Stevens, charged with robbing the U. S. mail, took place in the District Court for the Western District of Virginia, the session of which closed on the 4th ult. It appeared in the evidence, that a package consisting of five letters three of which enclosed money, was made up and put into the small mail bag at Abingdon. The letters purported to have been written at Cornersville, Tenn., and were addressed to merchants in Baltimore and Philadelphia. The package was made to present the appearance of having travelled a great distance in the mails. The design of this was to test the honesty of Stevens, and the package was to be taken out of the mail before its departure, if the design failed. Stevens took the letters, and they were found upon him. The seals of two were broken.

The Judge charged the Jury that the letters were not in the *mail* in contemplation of law; nor intended to be conveyed by post; the whole transaction of writing and mailing the letters was fictious; and as the court had no cognizance of common law, the Jury ought to find for the prisoner, which was done accordingly.—[Mail.

The Romance of Burglary.

We learn from the Greenfield Gazette that the house of Deacon Richards, of Gill, was entered on the night of Tuesday last, and from fifty to seventy dollars in money taken. Deacon Richards retired about ten o'clock on Tuesday night, and in the morning found that his desk, which stands in the kitchen, had been opened, and his papers taken out and scattered about the room. On examination he found that his money had been stolen.

We learn from another source that suspicion is strongly fastened upon a beautiful girl in the neighborhood, upon whose moral character the slightest stain was never before supposed to exist. Mail.

FEVER AT NEW-ORLEANS. The number of interments for the week ending Oct. 2, was 252, of which 171 were by yellow fever. The number of patients admitted during the week at the charity hospital was 118; discharged 85; died 53; patients remaining 342.

The Picayune of the 3d states that the epidemic is abating, but intimates that it would be as well for unacclimated persons to stay away awhile.

The export of Flour from Canada to England in 1841 was, to August 31st, two hundred and forty thousand barrels; and of wheat, three hundred and ninety thousand bushels.

Municipal Court.

Commonwealth vs. Macomber.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 13. The trial of th commenced on Saturday last, and was con on Thursday last. It was an indictment ag the defendant, who was an oil and candle chant, for obtaining $1500 from S. C. H bone-setter, by false pretences. The false tences charged were, that the defendant sented himself to be the owner of a farm which he paid $2500, free from all incum ces, and that his business was worth $7500 that he was in good credit, &c., &c., which was false. The prosecution dep mainly upon the testimony of Dr. Hewitt self, who stated that he loaned the def $1500 as above. By way of defence, the tation of Dr. Hewitt for truth and veracity assailed, which gave the case a remark "Dog Eat Dog" character. On the one Geo. T. Bigelow, A. H. Fiske, John C. and E. D. Sohier, Esquires, together Messrs. Moses Clark and David George, that the Doctor's reputation for truth good deal below par, and they would not him under oath where his interest was con while on the other, Dr. Walter Channing Dr. Homans, and Messrs. Benjamin Rich, Cordis, Samuel Dorr, Daniel L. Gibbens, mund Dwight, John C. Proctor, Sumner ney, and A. C. Clark, testified that they known Mr. Hewitt for years, and would believe him on his oath, but thought reputation for truth and veracity good.

Upon these facts, a remarkably earnest flict ensued between the counsel for the and the County Attorney, and one who actual importance of the case seemed hardly merit. The Judge charged with entire tiality, and the Jury, after between three four hours consultation, returned a verdict NOT GUILTY.

Bradford Sumner, Esq., and John A. for Defendant.

Parker, for Commonwealth. [Courier.

Attempt to commit Suicide by D

A young, industrious girl of 16, named Mary whose drunken mother resides at 682 Water owing to the gross abuse and continued ill of that mother, in a fit of desperation, went afternoon about 3 o'clock to the foot of Wal and threw herself into the dock. A humane whose name we could not learn, sprung into and kept her above the surface until Mr. Th one of the city officers of the 7th Ward, their relief with a boat and rescued them drowning. The latter gentleman then took his house restored her to apparant health means—clad her, warm and dry, and convey his gig to the Police Office, where she was taken care of. It is the intention, we bring the unfeeling mother to account for ment of her child. (Journal of Commerce.

FIRE. A fire broke out last evening past nine o'clock, in a wooden building Lawrence Company and occupied by that a waste house. The fire was not extin the building was nearly destroyed. The contained a large quantity of waste—a part was saved. Spontaneous combustion is have been the cause of the fire. [Lowell Thursday.

NAVAL. We learn that orders have been at the Navy Yard here to lay the keel of a new war-steamer of about 600 tons.

We also learn that Commander Charles L. W son is ordered to the Warren sloop-of-war, dock at Norfolk. (N. Y. American.

BANK ROBBERS SENTENCED. Bros, ard Francisco, the robbers of the Herkimer Bank, have pleaded guilty to the indictment against them, were on Saturday sentenced mer to four years' imprisonmnt at hard State Prison.

SUICIDE. Mr. John Ager, of Weymouth, forty-five, stabbed himself in the heart knife, on Sunday noon last. He was supp deranged at the time; but he appeared when he arose in the morning, and made a (Lynn Record.

BURNING OF BELVILLE CASTLE, RICHMOND. The beautiful building usually Richmond as the "Belville Castle," sembled more the old baronial halls of Engl any other building in Virginia, was recently by fire.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, on Sunday evening, at Chard chapel, by Rev. J. V. Himes, Mr. Jeremy Fr Miss Mary Lewis, both of Boston; on Tues ing by Rev. Mr. Stow, Mr. Samuel H. Miss Mary A. W. Gould, of Portsmouth, N. Geo. G. Drew, of Boston, to Miss Rhoda R. Bowdoin, Me.

In Littleton, 10th inst, Mr. Joseph A. W this city, to Miss Hannah, daughter of the N. Fletcher, formerly of Kennebunk, Me.

In Worcester, 12th inst, Mr. Edward A. S of this city, to Miss Susan R. Eaton, of W

In South Boston, Rev. James Mudge of to Miss Harriet W. Goodridge, of S. B. Rev. J. V. Himes, Mr. Seth W. Griffin, lla R. Holmes, both of Boston.

In Hollis, N. H., Mr Nathaniel Monroe, to Miss Sarah Cummings, of H.

In New York, 7th inst, Mr. Henry F Bridgeton, N. J., to Miss Mary B., daughter E. Bangs, of Brewster, Ms.

In Cambridgeport, Mr. Samuel S. Howe, of Reed & Howe, of this city, to Miss Jane of C.

DEATHS.

In Framingham, 5th inst, Mr. Joel Coolidge dier of the revolution, 82.

In Needham, 5th inst, Mrs. Sophia Tillinghast of Nicholas Tillinghast, Esq. of Bridgewater.

In Concord, 10th inst, Mr. Ira Eaton, of W ster, Vt., 52, formerly of this city.

In Wenham, Hon. Daniel Kitham, 89. Thursday, at 2 o'clock; relatives and friends vited to attend.

In Bristol, 11th inst, after a few days illness John D'Wolf, 82.

In Greenville, Indiana, 22d ult, Miss Ma der, 21, daughter of David Wilder, of Le Mass.

In Peru, Indiana, suddenly, 26th ult, Mrs. S wife of Benjamin H. Scott, formerly of B

In Charlestown, 9th inst, Mr. John Wright

In Watertown, 9th inst, Mrs. Susan, w Walter Hunnewell, 65.

In Newton Lower Falls, 9th inst, Sarah F ter of Luther Crane, 4 mos.

In Lexington, 9th inst, of typhus fever, at mal School, where she was preparing to teacher, Amelia Lafayette, daughter of the late Coffin, Esq. of Nantucket, 17.

In Salem, Mr. David Banner, of Waldoboro 59, recently discharged from the U. S. ship

In Beverly, Rev. John Foster.

In Lunenburg, 2d inst, of consumption, than P. Caldwell, formerly of this city, 31.

In Newton Lower Falls, 9th inst, of con Wm. H., son of Mr. Wm. Curtis, 17.

In Quincy, 21st ult, Emily Frances, 1 year mos; 3d inst, Anna Cutler, 9 mos, children Timothy Gay.

In North Andover, Mrs. Sarah, widow of William Frost, 83.

In Sherburne, 5th inst, of consumption, Pratt, 19, son of Charles Pratt, of Sherburne.

In Yarmouth, 5th inst, Mr. Charles Angier, Preceptor of the Yarmouth High School, 38.

Whole number of Deaths in Boston for the ending October 9, 40. Males, 24; Females Stillborn, 2.

Of consumption, 5, infantile, 4, disease of 1, canker rash, 1, inflammation of the lungs, dental, 1, dysentery, 3, disease of the heart, ty, 2, croup, 3, dropsy on the brain, 1, liver 1, scald, 1, disease of the spine, old age, 1, scarlet fever, 3, marasmus, 2, lung fever, 1, taking laudanum, 1, unknown, 2.

ry town in Massachusetts, and has a circulation in every State in the Union, ularly in the New-England States, which it a superior channel for advertisers.

IEW OF THE MARKETS.

Boston, October 16.

es. Owing to the small receipts during the eek, prices have been fully supported. Sales of ave been made at 6½ a 6¾, and Pearls 6½ a 6¾c

ls. No cargo sales of Newcastle. Sales by at 8 25 per chaldron, Cannel, deliverable from ard, 11 25 per chal; and an import of about aldrons at 10 75 per chal.

fee. A moderate business has been done during t week, comprising a few hundred bags St. Do at 8½ a 9c; 300 bags Java 12½ a 13c; 200 do Cabello 10½ a 11c; 500 do Rio 10½c.6 mos.— ocks in the principal ports of Europe, on the August last, 70,000 tons against 62,000 at the period in 1840.

h. The transactions of the week, notwithng the unfavorable state of the weather, have led to 8 a 10,000 qtls Cod, and about 1500 do Fish; prices ranging for Bay Chaleur $2 12½ a er qtl; Bay Fundy 2 33 a 2 58 do; Grand Bank a 2 50 do, and scale 1 17 do do. The arrivalckerel here have been small, but at the outports rable sales during the week have ranged for No. a 12 12½; No. 2, $10 12½, and No. 3, $6 12½

les. The advanced rates at which Hides have ly been sold, are not fully sustained; prices are receding. A sale of 4200 Buenos Ayres was at 16c per lb, 6 mos; 40 a 50 bales Calcutta green, $1 40 each; 25 bales Madras Goat Skins, ch.

ps. The unfavorable state of the weather has ted much business being done in this article.— 50 bales were brought to market early in the which sold at 14c, and a few superior picked, at er lb. The duty in England at the last dates, was computed at £180,000.

n. There is an import to-day of 900 tons es; no sales have come to our knowledge during s week, and former prices continued. A sale 500 packs Russia sheet at supposed 12½c per lb, credit.

olasses. We have not heard of any important tions in either description, and continue former tions. Havana tart, small sales, 20 a 20½; do 22 a 23c; Trinidad, 25c, 6 mos. A sale of 55 Porto Rico, by auction, 26 a 28½c, per gal, 4

Provisions. The sales since our last are of little rtance, and prices are altogether unsettled. Sales rk consist of small lots. 200 bbls prime, $9; bls Iowa, ditto, 8 50, and some transient lots at rates. 2000 a 2500 kegs Lard, 7¼ a 7½c per lb, s cr Sales by auction, 30 tubs northern do,com- 6c per lb; 39 bbls Western do, 6½c per lb, 4

lt. A cargo of Liverpool coarse arrived this , was previously sold to a dealer, and resold for outhern market; we make no change on the previquotations. Sales Liverpool fine, 2000 sacks, by ion, 1 60 a 1 67 per bag, cash.

ugar. Sales of 4 a 500 boxes Cuba brown, comn to good, 7 a 8c; 150 do white do. 9 a 9½c; 500 do, for refining, at 9½c per lb, 6 mos; 200 bags zil white, 8 25, for a Southern market; 100 bhds o Rico, for Southern markets, 7 a 7½c per lb; 72 s do do, by auction, $7 05 a 7 55 per 100 lbs, 4

ea. We noticed by last accounts from England, in consequence of advices from Canton of large ments being made to that country, prices had expered a considerable reduction; Company Congo, h had previously been at 2s 3d, receded to 1s 9d, he closing rate was 1s 10d per lb.

ool. We have no important change to notice in article; the demand is fair and prices remain withany essential variation. Pulled is in rather more est; coarse foreign is taken by manufacturers to t their present wants at recent prices.

FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKET.

Boston, October 16. FLOUR. In the early t of the week, Genesee was dull, but since, the lers having submitted to a decline, the market has more animated than for some time past. The s of Genesee reach 4000 bbls at $6 37 and 6 44 for mon brands, and 6 50 a 6 56 for fancy; Ohio, 6 37. outhern, the transactions are light; sales 400 bbls ward St. 6 50, 4 mos; 500 do Philadelphia 6 37, days; 1000 do Georgetown 6 50 a 6 75 per bbl, 4 . In order to reduce the quantity of Flour going New York and Eastern markets, the millers in stern New York, have stopped grinding for one k, which it is estimated will reduce the quantity 000 bbls.

GRAIN. In consequence of the loss of several cars Corn during the late storm, and there being but le in market afloat, prices have slightly improved; s yellow flat were made yesterday and to-day, at a 73c, and white 68 a 70c per bushel, Delaware s 51 a 53c, North River 53 a 55c per bushel.

New York, October 13. FLOUR. The prinal sales of Genesee Flour are probably at 5 75, yet re are some sales at 5 69 and 5 65; Troy is held at 52, and 5 56 was refused for 500 bbls. A sale of higan was made at 5 50.

GRAIN. Rye was sold yesterday afternoon at 68½c bushel for Northern, but a sale is reported to-day 65c taken at the ship. Corn sells at various pri s, the parcel of Southern sold at 62½c weight was lately, and the balance of the cargo has been sold at still lower price; at the same time 5000 bushels white sey Corn have been sold at 70c, and yellow is held 66 a 68c. Northern Oats have been sold by cargo 50½ and 51c.

Philadelphia, Oct. 13. FLOUR. There is not ch doing to-day, and Flour is dull at $6 to 6 12½. GRAIN. Wheat is worth 1 60, Corn, 62c, and ats, 42c.

Baltimore, Oct. 9. FLOUR. Howard St., 5 87 $6 No sales of City Mills Flour—nominally held t $6 25. Sales of very limited parcels of Susquea Flour at $6 a 6 12½.

GRAIN. The receipts of Wheat are extremely limand the small parcels at market to-day were sold 18 a 1 28 for fair to strictly prime Maryland.— There are no Pennsylvania Wheats at market. Small les of Corn at 64 a 65c for white, and 61 a 63c for ellow. Maryland Rye is worth 66 a 68c. Small les of Oats at 44 a 45c.

CATTLE AND MEAT MARKET.

Brighton, Monday, Oct. 11. At market 2800 eef Cattle, 1300 Stores, 4200 Sheep, and 2200 Swine. onsiderable stock of every description remains unsold, uch of which will probably be sold to-morrow.

Prices—Beef Cattle—Former prices were not sustained, and we reduce our quotations. First quality, 25 a 5 75; second quality 4 50 a $5; third quality 25 a 4 25.

Barrelling Cattle—A sufficient number were not purhased to-day to establish prices. The following prices were offered by some of the barrellers, viz., Mess, $4; No. 1, $3 50; No. 2, 2 50.

Stores—Two year old $8 a 12; three year old, $13 21.

Sheep—"Dull." Lots were sold from 1 12 to 2 50.

Swine—Lots to peddle 3c for Sows, and 4c for Barrows. Lot of old Barrows at 3½ a 4c. Lot of Sows at 5¼ a 3c. An ordinary lot of Shoats to close at 2½ a 3c. At retail, 4 and 5c.

New York, Oct. 11. At market, 1550 head of Beef Cattle, including 150 left over last week, and 2600 Sheep and Lambs.

The supplies of Beef were very abundant, and the market has become heavy Sales of 950 head at $4 to 6½—averaging 5¾ the 100 lbs.

Sheep and Lambs were nearly all sold. Sheep at 1 50 to $4; Lambs at $1 to 2 75 each.

Philadelphia, Oct. 8. 810 head were offered; 56 were from Virginia, the balance from the lower counties of this State. The bulk of sales were at from 5 50 to 4 75 per cwt; extra from $6 to 6 25; inferior as low as $4 50; 300 were purchased for the New York market. 200 unsold.

223 Cows and Calves, (sales duller than last week,) at $27 a 32, extra, $38. Springers, $18 a 23; Dry Cows, $9 a 15.

550 Hogs—Sales at 4 50 a 8 75 per cwt; 40 unsold.

2760 Sheep—Sales at $2 a 2 25; extra $3.

All sales of cattle rather dull this week.

Baltimore, Oct. 11. The offering of Cattle today at the drove yards amounted to upwards of 500 head. Prices remain about the same as last week, and the demand good. The sales to the city butchers include 359 head at prices ranging from $3 50 to 5 50 per 100 lbs for inferior to strictly prime quality. Only a few however of extra quality were taken at the highest named rate, and the balance at an average for $4 to 4 50 per 100 lbs. Live Hogs are selling at 4 50.

FANEUIL HALL MARKET.

Vegetables.

RETAIL PRICES.

Potatoes, per bushel	50	a	62
Marrow Squash, per lb	1½	a	2
Shell Beans, per quart		a	15
Sweet Corn, per doz		a	12½
Tomatoes, per half peck		a	12½
Turnips, per peck		a	20
Carrots per hf. pk	10	a	12
Beets, per hf. pk	10	a	12
Onions, per bunch		a	4
Parsley, half peck		a	25
Cabbages, per head	6	a	8

Fruit.

Lemons, per doz	17	a	20
Oranges, " "	25	a	50
Black Hamburg Grapes, per lb	50	a	62½
White Sweet Water do	20	a	25
Table Apples, per bush	1 50	a	2 00
" Pears, "	2 00	a	3 00
Cranberries, per bushel		a	1 50
Sweet Potatoes, per pk	31	a	37
Cauliflowers, each	12½	a	17
Peaches, best, per doz	25	a	37
Peaches, common, per hf peck	25	a	37½
Celery, per root	6	a	10
Quinces, per pk	50	a	75

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Butter, lump, per lb	25	a	27
" firkin	18	a	22
Cheese, new milk, per lb	7	a	10
" four meal	4	a	6
Eggs, per dozen		a	16
Beef, fresh, per lb	6	a	12½
Do corned	6	a	8
Do smoked	8½	a	9
Beef Tallow, per lb	9	a	10
Pork, whole hogs	5½	a	6½
Pigs, roasting, per lb	9	a	10
Pork, fresh	9	a	10
" salted	7	a	9
Hams, Boston, per lb	8½	a	10
" Western, do do	7½	a	8½
Lard, best, per lb	8½	a	9
" Western, per keg	7½	a	8
Tripe, per lb	8	a	10
Pigs Feet, per lb		a	8
Veal	6	a	12
Whole Calves	6	a	8
Chickens, per pr	50	a	1 00
Turkeys, apiece	1 00	a	1 50
Pigeons, per dozen	1 50	a	1 75
Mutton, per lb	6	a	12½
Lamb, per lb	6	a	10

SEED MARKET.

Mustard Seed, brown, per bag	10 00	a	
" " white, per bag	10 00	a	
Hemp Seed, per bushel	4 50	a	3 50
Canary Seed, " "	5 00	a	10 00
Flax Seed, per bushel	1 37	a	1 50
" " American, do do		a	
Clover, Northern, per pound	12	a	13
" Southern, " "	10	a	11
" Foreign, " "		a	
" White Dutch, per lb	20	a	25
" Lucerne, or French	30	a	33
Timothy, or Herds Grass, bush	3 25	a	3 75
Red Top, bushel, northern		a	1 50
" Southern, bush	50	a	60
Orchard Grass, "	3 00	a	
Millet "	2 00	a	2 50
Buckwheat "		a	1 00
Barley, per bushel		a	1 00
Winter Rye "		a	1 25

COAL AND WOOD MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

White Ash, per 2000 lbs		a	8 00
Newcastle, do	10 00	a	10 00
Orrel, do	10 00	a	10 00
Sydney, do		a	8 50
Peach Orchard, do do		a	8 50
Peach Mountain, do do		a	8 50
Coke, per chaldron		a	6 50
Charcoal, per basket	32	a	37
Eastern Wood, dry, per cord		a	6 00
Ordinary do do, do do		a	5 00
Country do, do do	7 00	a	8 00

HIDE MARKET.

Buenos Ayres, dry hide per lb	15½	a	16
Pernambuco, dry salted	12½	a	13½
Rio Grande	15	a	16
St. Salvador		a	
Maranham	12½	a	13
California	13	a	13½
West-Indian	13	a	14
African	13	a	15
Green, slaughtered	5½	a	5¾
Calcutta, cow, green salted	1 00	a	1 45
" " " light		a	
" dry	75	a	1 25

LEATHER MARKET.

Philad., best tannage, per lb	28	a	30
" country, per lb	27	a	29
Baltimore, city tannage	27	a	29
" dry hide	23	a	25
New York, red, light	22	a	24
" " middling	21	a	22
" " overweight	19	a	20
Boston, " slaughter	21	a	22
" dry hide	21	a	23
Slaughter Upper in the rough		a	24

LIME MARKET.

Thomaston, per cask	70	a	80
Camden	65	a	70
L'Etang, St. George Co's		a	
white lump	1 25	a	1 50
" 2d quality	1 00	a	1 12
" common	75	a	80

WOOL MARKET.

American, common to ¼ blood	33	a	36
" " " ½ "	38	a	40
" " " ¾ "	42	a	44
Pulled Wool, superfine	42	a	43
No. 1, Lambs'	37	a	40
No. 2, "	26	a	30
No. 3, "	18	a	20

HAY MARKET.

Good Country, hay, per hund	1	a	12½
Straw	55	a	60

GRINDSTONES.

Per ton of 2000 lbs. rough	18 00	a	20 00
do do do finished	28 00	a	30 00

HOP MARKET.

1st sort, Mass. 1840, per lb		a	14
2d " " "		a	

PLASTER PARIS.

Per ton, 2240 lbs, cash	2 00	a	2 25

Goat's Hair Camblets.

OF an excellent quality may be had at the ONE PRICE STORE, at 75c per yard!! oct9

JOB PRINTING.

Every variety of

PLAIN and FANCY LETTER PRESS JOB PRINTING, NEATLY EXECUTED On very reasonable terms AT THIS OFFICE.

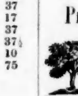
Oct. 16. tf.

Tannery and Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a small and convenient **Tannery,** with a convenient **Dwelling House, Barn,** and twenty-four acres of good **Land,** suitably divided into Mowing Pasturing, Tillage and woodland, situated in Ashfield, Franklin Co., Mass., on the stage road from Greenfield to Albany, and 12 miles west from Connecticut River at Sunderland. Said Tannery is under cover of a building 90 by 22 feet, and two stories high with Bark Mill, Hide Mill and pump propelled by water power. The whole is in complete order, and plenty of Bark to be obtained at $3 25 per cord. Possession of the Tannery may be had on the 1st of December, and of the whole on the 1st of April next. Also 100 cords of Bark to be delivered the coming winter. For further particulars apply to the proprietor on the premises.

oct16—5w SAMUEL BARBER.

Prince's Nurseries and Gardens.



THE new catalogues are now ready for distribution, GRATIS, to those why apply POSTPAID, per mail. They comprise the immense assortment of FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBBERY and PLANTS, CHINA ROSES, of 150 varieties, BULBOUS FLOWER ROOTS, SPLENDID DAHLIAS, GREEN HOUSE PLANTS, GARDEN SEEDS, &c., all of which are priced at much reduced rates. A discount of 10 per cent is made when cash or a draft on some city is sent with the order, as then all trouble of collection is saved.

100,000 MULBERRIES for Silk of the choicest kinds will be sold low and on liberal credit, comprising the Multicaulis, Alpine, Expansa, Elata, Brousa, and Maretti varieties. Orders per mail to WM. R. PRINCE, will receive prompt attention and be executed in a manner that cannot fail to give satisfaction, and will be forwarded as directed.

New York, Sept. 1841. 3w—oct2

A. S. JORDAN.

SIGN OF THE ORIGINAL GOLDEN COMB.

No. 2, Milk, two doors from Washington street, Boston. Manufacturer of Combs and Pocket Books, Importer and Dealer in Fancy Goods and PERFUMERY.

HAVING twice obtained the first premium for the **Tortoise Shell Work,** at the Fares, both of the Massachusetts Mechanic's Association, Boston, and the American Institute, New York—and believing them to excel in utility, beauty and finish, would invite attention to more than two hundred different patterns of **Wrought and Plain Combs,** of the latest styles.

Tortoise Shell Hair Bands—Horn and Metallic Combs, of every description.

Fancy Tortoise Shell Work—Fine Ivory Combs.

Two hundred different patterns of Pocket Books and Wallets.

Note and Bank Books; Scissors; Pen and Pocket Knives; Needles and Pins; Razors; Fancy Articles; Games and Toys; Card Cases; Steel Pens; Hair Oils; Balm of Columbia; Fancy Soaps for Shaving and Toilet; Genuine Farina Cologne.

Dr. Chaves's Tooth Powder; Every variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Toilet Articles.

Brushes, a well selected assortment of every quality and price.

Miniature Ivory's, and Settings.

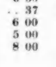
Gold and Plated Lockets, for Miniature and Hair. Balm of America.

☞ **Combs made to Order or Repaired.** ☜

DEALERS WILL DO WELL TO CALL.

July 31. tf.

Farm for Sale.



THE Subscriber being about to change his business and remove from town, offers for sale that valuable **Farm,** well known in the neighborhood as the Boynton Farm. Said Farm is pleasantly situated in Saugus, on the old road between Boston and Salem, and six miles from Boston, and three miles from Lynn, contains 100 acres of Land divided into Tillage, Mowing, Pasturage and Marsh, producing this season about 60 tons of Hay. It is situated near the Chelsea beach, where great quantities of sea manure can be obtained. The Farm is also well supplied with Fruit Trees, and offers an excellent opportunity for a Gardener. The Farm can be examined and its produce seen, by application to the subscriber on the premises. Part of the purchase money can lay on mortgage for some years.

EBENEZER D. DRAPER.

Saugus, Sept. 7, 1841. tf—sept11

Guns, Cranberry Rakes, Lead Troughs.

LEMUEL LELAND, 2D., at his old stand, continues to manufacture best steel and other Rifles, stub and twist patent chambers and other double Guns, stub and twist patent chambers and all kinds of Fowling Pieces and Pistols. Repairing done as usual.

Cranberry Rakes, cast steel teeth, bass wood, made to order.

Also, L. L. would inform the inhabitants of Middlesex county, Mass., that he is agent for using and vending Dennis' Patent Lead Troughs, the only sure remedy for destroying canker worms. All orders would be thankfully received.

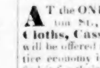
Sherburne, Sept. 1, 1841. 3mo—sept11

Save your Money!

AND instead of buying new goods, pick up your Silk, Merino, M. De Laine and other dresses which have become soiled or faded, and send them to that old and well established Dye House in Boston, "BARRETT'S," from which they will be returned with every appearance of NEW. Goods returned in a week, and prices as low as at any other place, which may be proved by any one, by ascertaining what others charge before bringing to our office, where they will be taken as LOW, IF NOT LOWER, and done in a superior style. BARRETT & BROTHER'S,

aug28—3mo 35 Cornhill, Boston.

Ploughs!! Ploughs!!



PROUTY & MEARS' Centre Drught Plough's constantly on hand and for sale at manufacturer's prices, by EDMUND W. CLAPP.

Walpole, Oct. 1, 1841. g—oct2

Cloths, Cassimeres, and Beaver Cloths.

AT the ONE PRICE STORE, No. 28 Washington St., may be found a good assortment of **Cloths, Cassimeres,** and **Beaver Cloths,** which will be offered at very low prices. Those who practice economy in the purchase of their clothing, will find it for their interest to purchase at this store.— Constantly on hand, Tailor's Trimmings of every description.

For Boy's Clothes.

GOOD stout CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, suitable for BOY'S WEAR, at uncommonly LOW PRICES, may be had at the ONE PRICE STORE, No. 28 Washington St. oct9

Lemon Syrup Labels,

NEATLY printed in two colors, for sale at this office june 12

The Highest Premium Plough.

PROUTY & MEARS have long devoted great attention to the construction and manufacture of **Ploughs,** with a view of perfecting this useful implement; and their **Patent Centre Draught Plough** is highly admired by many thousand farmers who have used them.

Besides their high character from their extensive use and excellent work, they have taken the **Highest Premiums** at a number of Ploughing Matches of County Agricultural Societies, and at several grand Exhibitions of Mechanic Associations, **Premiums** and **Diplomas** have been awarded for the excellence of these **Ploughs.**

At a thorough trial of Ploughs at Harlæm, under the American Institute, which was open to the whole Union, able judges examined fully into their merits, and decided in favor of the Centre Draught Plough; and a Gold Medal was awarded to Prouty & Mears for the **Best Plough,** requiring the **Least Draught,** and doing the work in the **Most Perfect Manner.**

One of the most important trial of Ploughs that ever took place, was held at Worcester in October last, under the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society. Distinguished men were appointed judges, who made a fair and thorough investigation into the qualities of the Ploughs, and their work, measuring the width and depth of the furrow, and by a Dynamometer ascertaining precisely the power of draught; and those who were well skilled in ploughing, held the Ploughs themselves, to learn which run the best, and held the most easy. After this complete trial, in which many Ploughs were engaged, as competition was invited from all parts of the country, the judges awarded to

PROUTY & MEARS, OF BOSTON,
The Premium of $100.

For the best Plough that will turn the sod over and lay it flat; regard being had to the **Strength** of the Plough, **Easiness** of Draught, **Excellence** of work, **and its cheapness."**

To Charles Howard, of Hingham, the premium of $75, "for the best plough that will turn the sod on the edge or obliquely, and not flat; regard being had to the above qualities."

The following table from the report of the Committee, shows how many inches of furrow each plough turned over to 112 pounds of draught.

FOR FLAT FURROWS.

By Prouty & Mears, Boston,	27½
Chas. Howard, Hingham,	25
Raggles, Nourse & Mason, Worcester,	24
Barnaby & Moores, Ithica, N. Y.	18½
E. G. Whiting, Rochester, N. Y.	14
Another Plough by Prouty & Mears,	26
" " Charles Howard,	25

Laying the sod on the edge is a method of ploughing seldom practised by good farmers, and when preferred, it can be accomplished by proper management with a good plough for flat work We did not compete in this manner of ploughing, being desirous to excel **only** in the **best way.**

In turning the furrow over flat, the only way in which these ploughs were brought into competition, Howard's plough turned over only 25 inches to 112 pounds of draught, while the Plough of Prouty & Mears, with the same draught, turned over 27 1-2 inches—**one tenth more than any other Plough.**

This saving of **one tenth of the labor,** to say nothing of the **superior work,** would soon pay for a plough; and in wearing out a plough, it would save the price of several. So it is plain to every observing farmer, that it is better to buy the centre draught Plough, than to have Howard's or any other plough in the above trial, **gratis.**

The most approved method of ploughing among intelligent farmers, is **turning the furrow over flat,** in order to shut in and destroy the weeds and grass, and cause a decomposition of vegetable matter beneath the surface, that the soil may become enriched by the green crop or vegetation.

This important principle in husbandry is completely accomplished by the centre draught Plough, and with superiority of work are combined the valuable qualities of **easy draught, strength,** and **cheapness.**

Let every farmer consider the great importance of saving **one tenth** of the labor of his teams. It is an item in economy, that will soon swell to a large sum, well worthy attention in the purchase of ploughs.

We manufacture these ploughs of various sizes, and the materials and work are superior also. We have an extensive assortment of the most substantial and neatly finished ploughs ever offered in this market, and trust that we shall give satisfaction to those who favor us with their orders.

Nos. 19 & 20 North Market Street, Boston.

march 13 D. PROUTY & CO.

E. Davis's Oxygenated Soap.

THE Improved **Oxygenated Soap** is a Cosmetic, and for Shaving, stands unrivalled. It is a composition in which pure Caustic Alkali is exhibited in its mildest form, united with a large portion of Oxygen—a substance so well known to be essential to life, that it has obtained, in its gaseous form, the name of Vital Air.

In external applications, especially when aided by the cleansing virtues of soap, it has a beneficial effect. It renders the skin soft and pliable, and preserves it in a healthy state; it gives it the bloom and purity of youth, and by its invigorating and strengthening qualities, enables the skin to perform its functions, known to be so necessary to the economy of nature for the preservation of beauty and the enjoyment of health. It removes all cutaneous eruptions, and is recommended as the best remedy for roughness of the hands, freckles, etc., that has ever been offered to the public.

The above, together with a good assortment of Windsor and Fancy Soap, is for sale in any quantity on reasonable terms by A. G. Peck & Co., No. 57 Kilby and 51 Water streets, and Brewer, Stevens & Cushing, No. 90 Washington st., and Geo. H. Chapman, No. 79 State st., up stairs, and E. Davis, Manufacturer's Establishment, Cambridge, Mass.

July 31. 6mo.

Fire and Marine Insurance.

THE **Manufacturer's Insurance Company** with a capital of **$300,000,** all of which has been paid in, and invested according to law, continue to Insure Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, manufactories, Machinery, Goods, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and every description of personal property against loss or damage by fire.

—ALSO—

Vessels, Property, and Freight against the perils of the sea.

☞ Stockholders in incorporated and unincorporated Companies, and partners in trade, may have separate insurance on their Shares, or interest in such companies.

☞ Explanation of the terms and rates of premium (by letter or otherwise) will be communicated to persons desirous of obtaining such information, at the Company's Office, 59 State St., Boston.

G. W. CARTWRIGHT, President.

SAMUEL HUNT, Secretary. 6mo—may22

Union Hotel---Brighton.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that the old Mansion House near the cattle Market has been thoroughly repaired and newly fitted and furnished, and he has opened it under the above name, where he pledges himself to spare no pains nor expense to make every one "*at home*" who may favor him with their patronage.

nov28—tf JOHN DAVIS.

Sea Elephant Oil.

WINTER BLEACHED SEA ELEPHANT OIL, a very superior article, warranted to suit the purchaser as well as oil usually sold at $1 12½, or 1 25, and if it is not satisfactory, the money will be refunded. Selling at retail at 75 cents per gallon, at CHAMBERLAIN & FOSTER'S, corner Hanover & Salem Sts. tf—sept18

Henry E. Lincoln,

IMPORTER and dealer in Mechanics' and Manufacturer's Tools and Trimmings, and Household Furnishing Stock, 336 Washington St., under Chickering & Mackays' Piano Forte Rooms.

sept18—3mos

Cash Paid for Wool.

AT THE WOOL STORE, near the Post Office, Worcester, by BOWEN & BEACH

July 17. tf

Day's Improved Axletree.

N. C. DAY'S **Patent Improved Axeltree,** for Wheel Vehicles of all descriptions. In offering this improved Axletree to the public, the inventor feels a confident assurance that the great advantage it possesses in saving power, wear and tear, and in other respects, is such, as when known, will not fail to secure its extensive and general use.

The Axletree is so constructed as to constantly carry with it a quantity of grease, and when properly attached to the stock and inserted in the hub, (as represented in the above cut,) will prevent all dirt and water from getting in between the Axletree and box, better than anything of the kind, to my knowledge, ever yet before the public, as will be obvious to any one who examines it.

One of the greatest advantages of this improvement is that of effectually preventing the Axletree from becoming dry and heated, and thereby spoiled, which frequently happens with those of the common form.

The inventor having used the common Axletree almost every day for seven years, and those of his own invention for the last year, can assure the public from his own experience, that the means used by him in his improvement for keeping out the dirt and water from the arm of the Axletree, and reservoir which constantly carries with it a quantity of grease, completely answers the purpose, and that the Axletree is thereby effectually prevented from becoming dry and heated.

The inventor having been at considerable expense in perfecting and testing this improved Axeltree, has taken out letters patent for the same, and the public are duly cautioned against any infringements thereon, as they will be strictly noticed by legal prosecutions.

I would further give notice that I have appointed Messrs. David Prouty & Co., Nos. 19 and 20 North Market Street, Boston, my sole agents for the sale of my Axeltrees, who have now on hand and are constantly receiving from the factory a general assortment of them, which are made of the best materials and in a superior style and finish which they will sell at reasonable prices. N. C. DAY, Patentee.

Lunenburg, March 27, 1841.

Jayne's Hair Tonic,

For the Growth, Preservation, and Restoration of the Hair.

THIS is an excellent article, and has in numerous instances produced a fine growth of Hair on the heads of persons who had been bald for years.

The following communication from the Rev. Professor Eaton, of Hamilton College, New York, in addition to hundreds of others equally respectable, should remove the doubts of every reasonable person of the uniform and singular efficacy of Jayne's Hair Tonic.

HAMILTON, N. Y. Feb. 15th, 1840.

Dr. D. Jayne—Dear Sir: I cannot say my hair is restored, but I can say that it appears to be in as rapid a process of restoration as could reasonably be expected. I had not finished the first bottle, before a decided change was manifest over the bald part of my head to which it was applied. A new growth of fine glossy hair, much like that of an infant appeared, and has continued to increase, and I have had it cut two or three times. I have recently commenced upon the third bottle, but have been a good deal irregular in the use of the "Tonic" from the first, and from this cause I apprehend that the effect is at present less than it otherwise would have been.

I began the use of the Tonic with little or no faith that it would ever be successful on my head, though I felt entire confidence in your statements of what it had done to others, and I was as much surprised as delighted, when I saw the effect. You recollect the appearance of my head when in your office. I assure you the hair has been nearly, if not quite an inch long at the times I have had it cut, on those parts which were nearly destitute of any when you saw me. It was, however, very fine, though quite thick. I am flushed with sanguine hopes of final success in the diligent use of your Tonic, which (amidst all the HAIR HUMBUGS which have been advertised in the papers,) I am constrained to believe is what it claims to be, and that it WILL MAKE THE HAIR GROW, and no mistake, at least on some heads. GEO. W. EATON,

Professor in the Hamilton Literary and Theological Seminary.

For sale Wholesale and Retail by SYMONDS & WHEELER, agents for Dr. D. Jayne, No. 231, Washington St., under Marlboro' Hotel, and SOLOMON CARTER, corner of Hanover and Portland streets, Boston. Also by S. Kidder & Co. Charlestown; Henry White, Roxbury; Christopher P. Skelton, corner of Merrimac and John streets, and G. H. Carlton & Co., City Hall, Lowell; J. H. Marshall & Co., Nashua, N. H.; B. W. Williams, Main St. Taunton; T. J. Farnsworth, Haverhill; Jabez Hill, Millbury; Dorr, Howland & Co., Worcester; Chas Whipple, Newburyport.

SYMONDS & WHEELER are also agents for **Jayne's Expectorant,** a valuable remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, **Asthma,** and all Pulmonary Affections.

Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge, which will effectually destroy Worms.

Jayne's Carminative Balsam, a certain cure for Bowel and Summer Complaints, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, and all derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, &c. 6mo—june19

To Builders.

THE Subscriber having taken the wharf formerly occupied by F. H. Holland, on Front St., a few rods above the Worcester Railroad, will keep constantly on hand a very general assortment of all kinds of Lumber used in building, which is offered at the very lowest rates for cash or on undoubted credit.

Now on hand a prime assortment of seasoned No. 2, 8, and 4 Pine Boards, and 1½ to 2½ inch dimensions.

Also, Ton and Ranging Timber; Spruce Joists, Boards and Plank; extra clear Clapboards; Pine and Cedar Shingles, Laths, Fence Pickets, etc. etc.

Builders or other consumers of Lumber will find it for their advantage to call as above before purchasing elsewhere.

Timber of lmos every dimensions will be furnished at short notice. J. K. MILLER.

oct 17— y

Neck Stock Manufactory.

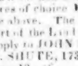
J. M. SHERBURNE, 42 Washington St., Boston, offers for sale a great variety, comprising upwards of ten different kinds of light and dark colored Summer **Stocks,** made of **Silk** and Bristles. Very thin and easy **Satin Stocks,** made on Silk frames. All the above Stocks are very light and comfortable for Summer wear. They are made by experienced makers, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. S., and he can confidently assure his friends and customers, that for beauty of workmanship and excellence of material, they are not to be surpassed by any found in the city.

Also, a large assortment of very fine **Dickeys** and **Bosoms;** low priced **Stocks** of all kinds, for the country trade.

☞ **Stocks** made to order at two hours notice.

may 9 y

Farm for Sale.



PLEASANTLY situated in the easterly part of Bedford, on the Boston and Lowell road, 14 miles from Boston, and about 11 from Lowell, consisting of 55 acres of **Land,** part of which is of superior quality, divided into Mowing, Tillage, Orchard, Wood-land and Pasture, with a convenient **Dwelling House,** recently put in complete repair, calculated to accommodate one or two families; a good **Barn,** and the usual out-houses and out-door conveniences. Also, 10 acres of choice **Mowing Land,** not connected with the above. The Buildings, with the whole, or any part of the Land will be sold as may suit purchasers. Apply to JOHN S. DAVIS, on the premises, or WM. M. SHUTE, 173 Washington St., Boston.

apr10—tf

Franklin Fire Place Cooking Stove.

NOTICE is hereby given that MR. LEVI CHACE of Fall River, Mass., has been appointed my AGENT for the United States, for the sale of Rights, and the transaction of other business in relation to my **Franklin Fire Place Cooking Stove;** and the public are cautioned against purchasing, or transacting business with any other person as an Agent. Said Chace has the power to dispose of Rights for States and Counties, and is the only person who has such power. J. L. LOTHROP.

june12—tf

Paris Gloves.

A SPLENDID ARTICLE, large sizes; for sale by J. M. SHERBURNE, 42, Washington Street

may 9

Seed Store and Agricultural

Warehouse,

☞ 7 Merchants' Row, near State Street. ☜

HOVEY & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, GARDEN AND GRASS SEEDS, PLANTS, &c.

HAVE now completed their stock of **Seeds** for 1841, comprising the largest and finest assortment to be found in New England. The **Seeds** are all raised expressly for us by experienced growers, and are warranted of the growth of 1840 and of the *best quality*. Particular pains have been taken in the selection of Sugar Beet, Long Blood Beet, Carrots, Ruta Baga, Turnips, Cabbages, &c., and purchasers may rely upon the genuineness of the Seeds. A few of the more important kinds are annexed:—

Sugar Beet and Blood Beet,	Brown Corn,
Mangel Wurtzel,	Early and Late Peas,
Carrots and Parsnips,	Early and Late Beans,
Ruta Baga and Turnips,	Summer Squashes,
Red and White Onions,	Winter Squashes,
Cabbages, Cauliflowers, &c	Cucumbers and Melons,
New White Carrot,	Tomato, Egg Plant, &c.
	Pot & Sweet Herb Seeds

—ALSO—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Cultivators, (2 sizes.)	Hedge Shears, Billhooks,
Prouty & Mears' Ploughs,	Garden Trowells, Syringes
Seed Sowers, (2 patterns)	Scythes, Sickles, &c.
Hay and Straw Cutters,	Pruning Knives and Saws,
Harrows,	Garden Implements, all kinds,
Shovels, Spades & Forks,	Patridges Patent Forks,
Tree & Bush Pullers,	Axes and Hatchets,
Sugar Mills,	Trace Chains,
Corn Shellers,	Ox Yokes and Bows,
Paint Mills,	Pick Axes,
Sausage Machine,	Iron Bars & Post Spoons.
Cheese Presses,	
Hoes, Rakes and Scaffles,	

400 varieties of FLOWER SEEDS, including, in addition to the most superb Double German Asters, Balsams, Rocket Larkspurs, &c. cultivated at our own garden, every new annual to be had in London, worthy a place in the Bower garden. 20 kinds put up in a box, $100

GRASS SEED, RED and WHITE CLOVER, Lucerne, Millet, Fowl Meadow Grass, Barley, Spring Rye, Wheat, &c. of the best quality.

SEEDS put up in boxes, of various sizes, from $5 to $50 each, all ready for retail; every kind neatly labelled with the name, and *practical directions* for their cultivation, and a liberal discount made to purchasers.

GRAPE VINES of all kinds from 50 cents to $1 00 each.

RHUBARB AND ASPARAGUS roots of the finest quality.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, 6 kinds, including Hovey's new Seedling, the largest variety cultivated, the fruit varying from 5 to 6 inches in circumference.

RASPBERRY AND CURRANT bushes of all kinds.

ORNAMENTAL TREES and Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, Herbaceous Plants, &c.

DAHLIAS, embracing a collection of more than 200 varieties, the choicest in New England.

FRUIT TREES of all sorts, apples, pears, peaches, &c.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL Books of all kinds.

Seeds packed so as to be safely transported to any part of the world. Catalogues of Seeds, Trees, Dahlias, &c. *gratis*, on application.

☞ Editors who exchange with the *Cultivator*, are requested to give this advertisement eight insertions, and send to the amount of $5 will be sent to their order. HOVEY & CO.

f13—y

Valuable Farm for Sale,

upon the Connecticut River.

SITUATED in Windsor, Vt., about one mile north of the village. Said **Farm** contains about 170 acres, about 50 acres of which is fine alluvial land, and under as high a state of cultivation as any Farm within one hundred miles of the same; the balance, fine pasture, wood and timber land. The **Buildings** are good, with all the conveniences necessary for a Farm; consisting of a **Mansion House** and **Farm House,** 3 large **Barns,** Sheds, Carriage House, Corn-barn, Piggery, &c &c. Possession will be given any time after the 20th day of January, 1842. A more desirable Farm or residence cannot be found in New England. Inquire of NATHANIEL FAXON, Boston, JOHN MEARS, Esq., Dorchester, ALEXANDER WRIGHT, Esq., Lowell, or of the subscriber on the premises. JOHN PETTES.

N. B. The first of July would be a favorable time for a purchaser to view the Farm and crops.

Windsor, Vt., April 12, 1840. 6mo—apr17

C. W. Brabrook,

FURNITURE AND FEATHER WAREHOUSE,

No. 2, Union St., (opposite Ann St.,) Boston.

CONSTANTLY on hand, a good assortment of **Feathers, Mattrasses, Chairs, Sofas, Tables, Bedsteads, Looking Glasses, Carpets,** &c. &c., all of substantial quality, cheap for cash or credit.

☞ Boots, Shoes, W. I. Goods, Clothing, Hard Ware, Cotton Goods, with many kinds of Country Produce, and other articles of merchandise, received in exchange for Furniture and Feathers. 12mo—oct7

Carpet Warehouse.

CHARLES M. BRIGGS, No. 221 Washington St., opposite Franklin,) has constantly on hand a large assortment of **Carpeting,** of the following descriptions, viz: Brussels, three ply, super, fine, Painted and Straw Carpeting, Rugs, Bocking, &c., which he offers for sale as low as can be bought at any other Warehouse in the city. Those who wish to purchase the above named articles at wholesale or retail, are invited to call and examine before making their selection. tf. may13

Dentistry.

A. BALL, M. D., would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has removed to **31 Tremont Row,** where he will continue to perform all useful operations, necessary for the preservation of the **Teeth.** Having devoted himself, for several years, exclusively to **Dental Surgery,** and having had extensive experience in all its branches, he hopes to be able to meet the just expectations of those who may need his services. 13w—june19

Genuine Russian Kesan Soap.

THIS article, for Shaving or Washing, is superior to any other in use—as regards economy and quality. Gentlemen may depend on obtaining the genuine article at the lowest price, at wholesale and retail, by calling at 231 Washington St., (under Marlboro' Hotel. SYMONDS & WHEELER.

may15—tf

Pure Sperm Oil,

E. T. HASTINGS & CO., 101 State St., have for sale, at WHOLESALE or RETAIL, Winter, Spring, and Fall Strained **Lamp Oil,** of first quality. Oil Canisters of various sizes. Oil sent to any part of the city free of expense. ly oct 24

Shoes! Shoes!! Shoes!!!

CONSTANTLY receiving, Ladies, Misses', and Children's **Shoes,** of every variety. Also Gentlemen's thick and thin **Boots** and **Shoes,** from the best manufacturers, which are offered for sale at 10 per cent less than City prices. E. H. WARREN

Framingham, April 1, 1841. apr3—tf

Farm for Sale.

A SMALL FARM, situated in the south part of Framingham. For further particulars enquire of SAMUEL CURTIS, 15 Washington St., or the Subscriber on the premises. SAMUEL BALLORD.

Aug. 21. tf.

Mole Skin Hats.

A GOOD assortment of the newest Fashions; for sale very cheap, by J. M. SHERBURNE. No. 42, Washington Street

may 9

POETRY.

[From the Christian Watchman.]

SEARCH THE SCRIPTURES.

Search thou as for hidden treasures—
Search thou as for purest gold—
Search thou as for solid pleasures—
Joys immense'd and untold;
As for treasures most enduring—
Joys which cannot fade away,
Present—future bliss securing—
Lasting as eternal day.

Range not fields of fancied glory—
Fabled fields of false delight
Painted in poetic story,
Gilded o'er exceeding bright;
These will cloy—ah! these will perish
When earth's fleeting visions fade;
Better—brighter treasures cherish,
In eternal mansions laid.

Oh! dig deep near Zion's mountain,
Where the richest treasures lie,
Near those streams from yon pure fountain
Issuing from the throne on high;
Dig thou with a pure devotion
In this inexhaustless mine,
It will give a glorious portion,
Of pure gold and well refined.

Oh! the BIBLE! who can measure
Half the gems which here abound?
Estimate the priceless treasure,
Which throughout the whole is found?
'Tis the echo of His glory—
'Tis JEHOVAH'S mind revealed!—
Painted not in fiction's story,
In no glossary concealed.

How its precious treasures guiden
Pilgrims on Life's thorny way!
When dark clouds and tempests sadden,
Points them to a brighter day!
When upon life's stormy ocean—
When in sorrow—when in fear—
When in darkness—'mid commotion,
'Tis a precious comfort near.

When amid the waves of Jordan—
When all earthly comforts die,
How it sweetly whispers 'PARDON,'
'Tis to shut thee safe on high;'—
Oh! then cling to this blest treasure,
Like an anchor sure and best,
Yielding most substantial treasure,
Lights the Pilgrim up to rest.

Travels in Central America.

[Continued from our last.]

For an hour longer we continued on the ridge of the mountain, then entered a more woody country, and in half an hour came to a large gate, which stood directly across the road like a tollbar. It was the first token we had seen of individual or territorial boundary, and in other countries would have formed a fitting entrance to a princely estate; for the massive frame, with all its posts and supporters, was of solid mahogany. The heat was now intense. We entered a thick wood and forded a wild stream, across which pigs were swimming. Soon after we came to a cochineal plantation, and passed through a long lane thickly bordered and overshaded with shrubs and trees, close to suffocation. We emerged into an open plain, on which the sun beat with almost intolerable power; and crossing the plain, at about three o'clock entered Dueñas.—There was not a breath of air; the houses and the earth seemed to throw out heat. I was confused, my head swam, and I felt in danger of a stroke of the sun. At that moment there was a slight shock of earthquake. I was unconscious of it, but was almost overpowered by the excessive heat and closeness of atmosphere which accompanied it.

We rode up to the house of Donna Bartola to whom we had a letter of recommendation, and I cannot describe the satisfaction with which I threw myself into a hammock. Shade and quiet restored me. For the first time since we left Yzabal we changed our clothes; for the first time, too, we dined.

Toward evening we strolled through the town. It stands on a table of breccia rock, at the junction of two noble rivers, and is encircled by a belt of mountains. One principal street, the houses of one story, with piazzas in front, terminates in a plaza or public square, at the head of which stands a large church with a Gothic door; and before it, at a distance of ten or twelve yards, was a cross about twenty feet high. The population is about ten thousand, chiefly Mestitzes. Leaving the plaza, we walked down to the Motagua. On the bank a boat was in process of construction, about fifty feet long and ten wide, entirely of mahogany. Near it a party of men and women were fording the stream, carrying their clothes above their heads; and around a point three women were bathing. There are no associations connected with this place; but the coolness of the scene, the clouds, the hue of the sky, and the setting sun reflected upon the mountains, were beautiful. At dark we returned to the house. Except for the companionship of some thousands of ants, which blackened the candles and covered everything perishable, we had a room to ourselves.

Early in the morning we were served with chocolate and a small roll of sweet bread. While at breakfast our muleteer came, reiterating a demand for settlement, and claiming three dollars more than was due. We refused to pay him, and he went away furious. In half an hour an alguazil came to me with a summons to the alcalde. Mr. Catherwood, who was, at the moment, cleaning his pistols, entered me by threatening if they put me in prison, to bombard the town. The calaboso, or house of the municipality, was at one side of the plaza. We entered a large room, one end of which was partitioned off by a wooden railing. Inside sat the alcalde and his clerk, and outside was the muleteer, with a group of half-naked fellows as his backers. He had received his claim to one dollar, doubtless supposing that I would pay it rather than have any trouble. It was not very respectable to be sued for a dollar; but I looked in his face on entering, and resolved not to pay a cent. I did not, however, claim my privilege under the law of nations, but defended the action on the merits, and the alcalde decided in my favor; after which I showed him my passport, and he asked me inside the bar and offered me a cigar.

This over, I had more important business. The first was to hire mules, which could not be procured till the day but one after. Next I negotiated for washing clothes, which was a complicated business, for it was necessary to specify which articles were to be washed, which ironed, and which starched, and to pay separately for washing, ironing, soap, and starch; and lastly I negotiated with a tailor for a pair of pantaloons, purchasing separately stuff, lining, buttons, and thread, the tailor finding needles and thimble itself.

Toward evening we again walked to the river, returned, and taught Donna Bartola how to make tea. By this time the whole town was in commotion preparatory to the great ceremony of praying to the Santa Lucia. Early in the morning the firing of muskets, petards, and rockets had announced the arrival of this unexpected but welcome visitor, one of the holiest saints of the calendar, and next to San Antonio, the most celebrated for the power of working miracles. Morazán's rise into power was signalized by a persecution of the clergy: his friends say that it was the purification of a corrupt body; his enemies, that it was a war against morality and religion. The country was at that time overrun with priests, friars, and monks of different orders.—Everywhere the largest buildings, the best cultivated lands, and a great portion of the wealth of the country were in their hands. Many, no doubt, were good men; but some used their sacred robes as a cloak for rascality and vice, and most were drones, reaping where they did not sow, and living luxuriously by the sweat of other men's brows. At all events, and whatever was the cause, the early part of Morazán's administration was signalized by hostility to them as a class; and, from the Archbishop of Guatemala down to the poorest friar, they were in danger; some fled, others were banished, and many were torn by rude soldiers from their convents and churches, hurried to the seaports, and shipped for Cuba and old Spain, under sentence of death if they returned. The country was left comparatively destitute; many of the churches fell to ruins; others stood, but their doors were seldom opened; and the practice and memory of their religious rites were fading away.—Carrera and his Indians, with the mystic rites of Catholicism ingrafted upon the superstition of their fathers, had acquired a strong hold upon the feelings of the people by endeavoring to bring back the exiled clergy and to restore the influence of the church. The tour of the Santa Lucia was regarded as an indication of a change of faith and government; as a prelude to the restoration of the influence of the church and the revival of ceremonies dear to the heart of the Indian. As such, it was hailed by all the villages through which she had passed; and that night she would receive the prayers of the Christians at Guatemala.

The Santa Lucia enjoyed a peculiar popularity from her miraculous power over the affections of the young; for any young man who prayed to her for a wife, or any young woman who prayed to her for a husband, was sure to receive the object of such prayer; and if the praying indicated to the saint the individual wished for, the prayer would be granted, provided such an individual was not already married. It was not surprising that a saint with such extraordinary powers, touching so directly the tenderest sensibilities, created a sensation in a place where the feelings, or, rather, the passions, are particularly turned to love.

[To be continued.]

A Practical Joke.

A gentleman of considerable talent as an orator, became a member of the legislative body in one of the western states. In speaking he was addicted to an odd habit of handling his spectacles, first placing them on his nose, suffering them to remain a minute or two, throwing them upon his forehead, and finally folding them up and laying them before him upon the desk. One day a very important question came up for consideration, and he commenced a speech in opposition.—A friend to the proposed measure, who was a most incorrigible wag withal, determined to spoil the effect of the honorable member's remarks, and, accordingly, before he entered the house he provided himself with a dozen pairs of spectacles. The member commenced his speech with his usual ability. Only a few minutes had elapsed before he was at work with his spectacles; and finally got them upon his forehead. At this juncture, our wag, who stood ready, laid another pair upon the desk before the speaker. These were taken up, and by regular radiations, gained a place on his forehead, by the side of the others. A third, fourth, and fifth pair were disposed of in the same manner.—As the settled gloom on the countenances of the honorable members which gradually lengthened into a grin; and at last, when the speaker had warmed into one of his most patriotic and eloquent sentences, he deposited a sixth pair with the others, and there was one long loud peal of laughter from all quarters of the hall—gallery, clerks, and members, joined in the chorus. The speaker himself looked around in astonishment at this curious interruption, but, accordingly, raising his hand, he grasped the spectacles, and the whole force of the joke rushed upon his mind. He dashes the glasses upon the floor, took his hat and left the hall. The bill passed by a triumphant majority, probably in consequence of the gentleman's very silly and useless hauit.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CULTIVATOR:

The Town of Chelsea

Was incorporated in the year 1738, and with the city of Boston forms the County of Suffolk. Previous to its incorporation, it was an appendage of Boston, and was called Rumney Marsh. Chelsea is bounded northerly by the Pierce's River, separating it from Saugus, westerly by the town of Malden, southerly by Boston harbor and the rivers separating it from Belle Isle, easterly by the sea to an extent of eight miles. The northerly part of the sea coast is a beach of three miles or more in length, affording one of the most pleasant rides in warm weather that can be found in the vicinity of Boston, and has of late become a place of almost constant resort, for pleasure and comfort, obtained in a short time, and at as little expense as elsewhere. Chelsea contains about 7,400 acres of land, of which about 3,800 acres are upland mowing, tillage, and pasturage, about 1,900 acres of salt marsh, the remainder woodland. Previous to the erection of Charles River Bridge, no communication by land travel could be made with Boston, short of twenty miles, though the distance by water is only about one and three-fourths of a mile. By the census of 1830, the population was less than 800, by the census of 1840 it had increased to upwards of 2,200. Its present population is over 2,400. The first settlement of Rumney marsh was by large proprietors or land-holders. Being few in number some held in their own right a thousand acres or more, which to the amount of 400 still remains in the hands of their descendants, and mostly unproved by tenants. For strength and fertility of soil, Chelsea would not suffer by comparison with any town in the Commonwealth. The large hilly tracts, some containing nearly 300 acres, which to the eye of the stranger are a vast barren waste, are far from being so, even in this, its state of nature, never having been disturbed by the plough, nor the hand of industry, it brings forth abundance for the supply of cows that furnish such abundance of milk for the city. Any portion of these seemingly unimportant lands, however small, might, with very little labor, be converted to gardens of the first rank. Chelsea, by its location, was as little known as the most remote town in the Commonwealth, previous to the erection of the bridges leading to Boston, so that the appearance of a stranger excited the inquiry by the inhabitant who might see him, "Who is he, what can be his business? The old country road (so called) leading from Salem and the east, to Winnisimmet Ferry, then the grand depot to Boston, on the easterly part of Chelsea, was the great highway to the Capital, over the then large distance of one and three fourths of a mile by water, which was attended with hard labor and much uncertainty as to time. The old mansion house improved and occupied as a tavern, stood in front of the old ferry ways, and in full view of Boston harbor; its situation gave to the British fleet at the time of the blockade of Boston, a full view of the force stationed at Winnisimmet for the protection of the inhabitants and property of Chelsea. This defence was small, but to magnify its strength and enlarge its numbers to the eyes of the haughty invaders, the following stratagem put in operation, had a good effect. The small force there collected were required to march in at the back door of the tavern, and out at the front, and thus continuing this circuitous march for so long a time that they were imagined to an army, a hundred making a thousand, and Chelsea was thus saved from pillage and plunder. The old meeting house which has stood nearly a century and a third, still makes a decent and comely appearance, by its late outward repairs, while its internal structure shows strength and durability for a century to come. It was built by the proprietors of Rumney marsh, and by them transferred to the town, reserving to each individual a pew in the same, which title still remains in few instances in the descendants. The Rev. Thomas Cheever was the first minister, who was long an able and faithful and acceptable minister till the infirmities of age required a colleague. One was afterwards settled, by the name of McClennan; of whom it was said, when in the pulpit, that he should never come out; when out, that he should never enter it.—In the family devotion of one of his parishioners, the following petition was frequently heard in behalf of their pastor, viz: "That he might be reformed or removed, but of the two he should prefer the latter," which was granted. The Rev. Doctor Philip Payson was the successor of McClennan; settled about the year 1775, continued in the ministry to his death, (14 years,) a true and faithful guide, comforter and physician to his people, his superior endowments eminently qualified him to give the best advice on every subject either relating to temporal or spiritual concerns, and on every occasion it was eagerly sought and most cheerfully given. His high attainments as a scholar in decline commend as a teacher; as such, he devoted much of his time, keeping school in his own house, and boarding his scholars in his family, and many by him were fitted for college. His successor as pastor was the Rev. Dr. Joseph Tuckerman, who continued in connection with his people 25 years, which was then mutually dissolved, (much to the grief and regret of the people,) on account of his feeble health. His zeal and earnestness to do good, and high qualifications were fully known and appreciated. The Rev. Horatio Alger, the present pastor, has been settled over 11 years, and the harmony and satisfaction felt, the able and acceptable services he has performed, makes the prospect bright for his continuance.

Chelsea, in the hands of the original proprietors, then called Rumney marsh, was cultivated and improved mainly by slaves, which then numbered as many, if not more, than any other place in the state, according to population. The effects of the slave system were unfavorable in a great measure to the habits of industry in the white population. They neglected agriculture, and pursued the more sportive amusement of hunting the wild game in which Chelsea seemed to abound. Its scattered population, its extensive sea-coast, and its peninsular position, appears to have fitted it as a resort for the animal and feathered tribes, which flocked to its shores in abundance, and held out strong temptations to the sportsman, and but few did resist them; consequently most of the Real estate passed into other hands. Dr. Payson, often the able Representative to the legislature, was speaking of the unreasonable proportion of the public expense layed on Chelsea, was retorted upon by one of the members saying that the inhabitants of Chelsea were good judges of gunpowder and flip, and nothing farther. If this remark would have been applicable then, it is not so now; the use of these articles having ceased, judges are unnecessary; the art of flip-making being lost, and gunpowder useless, having by its constant explosion heretofore frightened all game from the shores and marshes of Chelsea.

The resources of income in Chelsea arise greatly from agriculture, English and salt hay, milk and vegetables are the principal dependance; great individual wealth cannot be said to be found there, but competency and comfort are generally enjoyed. For manure, the great supply has been from the sea shore, which in storms is abundant, but it is thought now, by many who have been in the habit of spreading it on the land directly from the sea, without a mixture with other substances, is too exhausting to the soil, yet highly important when carried to the hog-yards, affording to the occupants healthy nourishment, and giving them full employment in their naturally industrious habits. Thus manure of the best quality and in great abundance can easily be obtained. In Chelsea there are many hills extending from west to east; they are generally of great height, yet easy of ascent, affording from their summits the most extensive and pleasing scenery of land and water that can be found. Its freedom from swamps and stagnated water, impart salubrity to the air, and gives to inhabitants that unusual degree of health they are known to enjoy.

'Tis but to ride to Chelsea Beach, to see its pleasantness, to dig up its soil to discover its fertility, to convince a settlement within the limits of Chelsea.

A SUBSCRIBER.

We regret that our subscriber did not go more into details in regard to the present condition of agriculture in the town of Chelsea; its peculiar crops, modes of culture, stock, swine, &c. &c. [ED.

Accident.

Monday afternoon, as two hod carriers were ascending a ladder, and just as the first one was about to step upon the staging, it gave way and fell, carrying the ladder with it and precipitating the two men to the ground—a distance of thirty-three feet. One of them had three of his ribs cracked, and the skin scraped off one side from his shoulder to his hip, and one arm badly cut. He is not, however, considered dangerously hurt. The other man was scarcely injured at all, merely sustaining a jar. [Transcript.

Shipwreck and Loss of Life.

The Quebec Gazette of the 4th instant, says—that the ship Amanda, from Limerick to Quebec, with forty passengers and a crew of eighteen, went ashore at Little Metis Point on the 20th ult., and that 29 passengers and 12 of the crew were lost. The vessel is a total wreck. The captain and second mate of the Amanda were among those saved. The first mate was drowned.

TRIFLES NOT TO BE DESPISED. The nerve of a tooth, not as large as the finest cambric needle, will sometimes drive a strong man to distraction. A musquitoe can make an elephant absolutely mad.—The coral rock, which causes a navy to founder, is the work of worms. The warrior that withstood death in a thousand forms, may be killed by an insect. Small pleasures make up the sum of human happiness. The deepest wretchedness often results from a perpetual continuance of petty pains. A chance look from those we love, often produces exquisite pain or unalloyed pleasure.

GROGAN GIVEN UP. We learn from the Montreal papers that Col. Grogan has been given up by his Excellency Sir Richard Jackson, Administrator of the Canadian Government, on application of the U. States authorities. He was handed over to the Inspector of Police on the 4th, by the Sheriff, to be by him safely escorted to the Province Line.

"What's that horse out of?" said a fellow, with a view to quiz a farmer's boy, who was riding an old horse which showed more bone than blood.

"Out of?"

"Yes, what's he out of; do you know?"

"Yes, I do."

"Well, what?"

"Out of Oats."

The Bangor Whig says: "A Yankee in Boston has set up a one horse *thrashing* machine for the convenience of parents and guardians having unruly boys. He lays on steam like thunder for fourpence. Small beatings done for two cents only, and the most entire satisfaction warranted."

FATAL ACCIDENT. A son of Mr. A. G. Henry, of Chester, aged about 3 years, fell into a vessel of boiling water on Monday last, and was so badly injured that he survived but six hours.

Municipal Court.

Commonwealth vs. *Margaret Norton.*—This was a case of circumstantial evidence, and was tried on Friday last week. The defendant, who keeps a boarding house in Orange Lane, was indicted for stealing a pocket book containing notes, deeds and papers to the nominal value of $19,300, from the shop of Mr Thomas W. Severns, grocer, 625 Washington street, on the 15th of September last, between the hours of 12 and 1, in the day time.

Mr Seaverns testified that he went out of his shop between 12 and 1, leaving no one in it but his clerk, and noticing no one about it but a couple of boys. The pocket book containing his deeds and notes was left in the drawer of the desk, in his shop, locked up. When he returned he was asked by his clerk if he had taken the pocket book with him, for if not it was lost. Learning from his clerk that the defendant had been in the shop he immediately suspected her, and had her arrested.

The Clerk testified that after Mr Seaverns went out, and before he returned, the only persons who were in the store, besides himself, were a man a woman, whom he did not know, and the defendant, who came in twice, the first time after firkin butter, and the second time after ball butter and cider. The cider was in the cellar, near the foot of the stairs.—He was probably two minutes in drawing it. When he went down, Mrs Norton was standing by the counter—when he came up, she had stepped outside the door, but instantly returned, took her purchase and went off. On going to the desk to charge her with them, he saw tow bank bills, which belonged in the pocket book lying on the floor. He picked them up with a view to replace them, and, turning to the drawer, found it *unlocked*, and on opening it, missed the pocket book. He had not been to the drawer himself before.—On Mr Seaverns's return he asked him if he had taken his pocket book, and found he had not. They then suspected Mrs. Norton and had her arrested.

The pocket book, nor any of its contents, have not yet been found, nor were there any admissions of the defendant in the case, tending to criminate her. She attempted to prove her past good character, and, on the other hand, some witnesses testified to suspicions, and even dishonest transaction of hers heretofore.

The case opened a wide and fair field for ingenuity, which was abundantly exercised by Mr Park, for the defendant, and the County Attorney, for the Commonwealth. The Jury, however, very properly discriminated between the ability and opportunity of committing a crime, and the fact of committing a crime, and the fact of committing it, and found the prisoner *not guilty*. [Courier.

From the New Haven Palladium.

A Relic of the Traitor Arnold.

We saw this morning the identical sign that used to hang over the store of Benedict Arnold, when he traded in Water st in this city, and we present below a copy of it as near as a sign can be copied on paper. It is about three and a half feet long and two and a half broad. The sign is black, and the letters look at first glance as if put on with yellow paint; but on close inspection, they are discovered to be gilt.

The sign was found some time since in the garret of the house in which Arnold lived, (opposite his store) and is now the property, we learn, of Mr Jacob I. Hotchkiss, who has permitted it to be deposited in the Museum. We have followed the style, proportions, and pointing of the letters on the sign very nearly. There was one peculiarity, however, that we could not well imitate, viz: the dots on the i's in the motto—which on the sign are inverted commas instead of mere dots. It will be seen that there is no point between the name and the occupation. Both sides of the sign are almost precisely alike. The motto "Sibi Totique," is translated thus—"For himself—for the whole,"—or "for all." The first sentence is most decidedly appropriate to the man, who was "for himself in all things."

B, ARNOLD DRUGGIST	
Book-Seller, &c—	
FROM LONDON,	
Sibi Totique	

When Arnold was in London, we are at this moment unable to tell. He was engaged when here in the trade of horses and mules to the West Indies, and it is probable that his visit to London was wholly he was in business, though that is mere conjecture. He was born in Norwich in this State in January, 1740, and and was apprenticed to an apothecary in that city, and a very troublesome apprentice he was, too.

ACCIDENT. During the latter part of Saturday afternoon as a small boy was riding on horse-back near Harlem, the animal became suddenly frightened and threw the boy, whose foot caught in the stirrup. As the horse ran, the boy's head struck against the rail-road track with such violence as to cause instant death. The name of the deceased was John D. Holmes, son of Captain Holmes, of Harlem.

LARGE CALF. Andrew Hess, Esq., of Norristown, Pa., killed a calf on Wednesday week, which, when alive, weighed 427 pounds; when killed, above 300 lbs.; and the quarters, when dressed for market, 276 lbs. It was four months old, was a mixture of the Durham breed, and was raised in Salem county, N. J.

FIRE. The carriage and storehouse of Benj Redman, in New Bedord, was destroyed by fire. The horses and carriages were with much difficulty saved.—The origin of the fire is unknown.

Important from Central America.

Piracy on an American Vessel.

The brig Francis, Capt. Roberts, arrived at the New-York from San Juan, brings intelligence from that place to the 3d ult. We are indebted to the New York Herald for much important news.

The chief of the Musquito Indians, who inhabit a part of the province of Honduras, arrived at San Juan on the 15th of August, in company with the Governor of Belize, in an English sloop of war, and laid claim to that port. The Central Americans were ordered to leave by the first of next March. His Musquito majesty, with his English allies, proceeded to Bocoteros and ordered the Columbians to leave by the same.

There is more in this than meets the eye. It will be recollected that some time since there was a report current that the Mosquito King had died, and that he will left his dominions to Queen Victoria. Put this, and the act that he is now aided by the British in grasping the small provinces, in that region, together, and the drift of the whole is easily seen. England has an eye to the riches of all the States of Central America.

It is reported by Captain Roberts that the Americans, at San Juan, are also daily insulted, and what is still worse, a high-handed outrage had been committed on the brig Galen of New York. We have received a full account of this outrage, and it calls loudly upon our government for instant redress. We give below the particulars. [Mail.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald]

San Juan, Aug. 29th, 184

ROBBERY AND PIRACY AT JUAN DEL NICAGUA. The brig Galen sailed from New York for San Juan, June 1. Nothing material occurred on the passage. On the 29th of June, arrived at San Juan, and commenced landing what cargo was for that place—sold a few articles, such as they stood in need of—on the 4th of July was about leaving for the Coast, when to our surprise, a guard of soldiers came on board with the ministrator, and began to discharge the cargo and take it on shore, ordering at the same time the Captain and Supercargo to go into hold to assist them. The Captain remonstrated against such proceedings and told them to desist. They then commenced landing the cargo, which was for another port to the southward; they had carried things so far, and it was out of my power to seek redress. I was obliged to submit.

I then gave the brig up to them, as they had taken all charge from me after the goods were landed; they then commenced overhauling the cargo fore and aft, and took on shore such things as they thought proper, seizing them as they said, according to their laws. The whole of the difficulty was through the instrumentality of a passenger, a Spaniard (a most notorious scoundrel)—he was very intimate with the ministrator, and through him was the cause of the robbery and piracy of the brig.

Now, Mr Editor, can those people be human shape be classed among civilized beings? I should think not. The world may doubt the truth of this, but it is the truth, and I am sorry to say that a nation should degrade themselves so low as to commit robbery on vessels trading to their ports. It is from our vessels that they receive the necessaries of life; and if they wish to keep on pacific terms they would not have gone so far as to expose themselves to the world; they have disgraced their country by this outrage and daring robbery.

I now look to their Government for redress, and should they not give it, when I to look but to our Government to flag should be protected. Here is a place where our Navy would find an opportunity of showing these Central Americans that we can punish an insult. We not send one or two vessels of war in the Spanish Main, and touch in at all ports, and see if every thing is right and regular. Should one some to this port our flag would be respected, and persons trading here could do so with confidence; at present it is out of the question; they have committed this outrage, and should they not be checked they will soon commit another, unless they are, and that immediately.

With feelings of regret do I say that we have no Minister in Nicaragua. We have no one here to take our case in hand, and American commerce must suffer in consequence. I trust this affair will be examined into without delay. I remain yours respectfully,

E. P. BREWER,

Master of the Galen.

WRECK ON THE LAKES. Fragments of a vessel have drifted ashore at Oswego, Lake Ontario, together with a quantity of staves, &c. and five tarpaulin hats. It appears to have been a British vessel, and no doubt is entertained that all on board perished.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE. Three *children buried alive.* On Saturday afternoon, three youths, sons of Messrs Boyd, Flemming, and Grimes, of Baltimore, while engaged in play on a sand bank in the Eastern section of the city, lost their lives by the caving in of the bank.

FIRE AT POQUONNOCK. The Cotton Factory at Poquonnock, Conn., belonging to Amos Hathaway, Esq., was consumed by fire on Friday of last week. A part of the machinery and stock was saved in a damaged state. Insured for $5,000.

FLOUR AND COAL. The importation of these articles into this port for three days from the 29th of September last has been as follows:—Flour, 30,829 barrels; Coal, (Pennsyvania) 11,239 tons.

Yankee Hid tells of a man whose hair was so red that his wife used to get up the night thinking it was sunrise.